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The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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BITTER FIGHTING AFTER FIRST RUSH OF ARGONNE DRIVE

Guns Eight Meters Apart Blasted Foe's Line at Outset

508 ALLIED PLANES HELP

Enemy Apparently Scented Direction of Impending Attack Only on Day Before

From the time of the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient, the Germans had foreseen, with much uneasiness, that another attack was certain soon to follow somewhere in the same region, directed against the Briey iron fields and the great railroad communication line between Metz and Mezières. The conclusion of the German high command, however, seems to have been that the Americans would follow up their St. Mihiel success by making their attack east of the Meuse, and for this reason the garrison of Metz and its outlying defenses were more largely reinforced than adjacent parts of the line.

But the enemy did not entirely neglect the portion of the front from the Meuse to the Argonne, and between September 22 and 25 the CXVIIth Division and the 1st Guard Division were introduced into the line between the CXVth Division and the LIIIrd Reserve Division, strengthening particularly the defenses in front of Montfaucon and to the west of it. Very shortly before the blow fell, probably not earlier than the day before, accumulating evidence forced the Germans to the conclusion that the impending attack was to be between the Meuse and the Argonne, and the front line troops were hastily drawn back to the intermediate positions.

One Gun for Every Eight Meters

But the six-hour preliminary American bombardment greatly damaged these positions as well as the front lines. It was the most terrific bombardment ever delivered upon a front of similar extent, for the American and French artillery averaged more than one gun for every eight meters along the line, as compared, for example, with an average of one gun for every 25 meters, which was about the density of the German artillery concentration in the bombardment preceding their last offensive in the Champagne, on July 15. On September 26, during the bombardment and the succeeding barrage, the Artillery fired over 313,000 rounds, and the effect was so paralyzing that when the mighty waves of Infantry moved forward at 5:30 in the morning they advanced almost without exception over several kilometers of devastated trenches and riven wire before encountering any resistance of a serious character.

Working with the American Army were a total of 508 American and French airplanes, 142 light American tanks and 73 French tanks, although owing to the extreme difficulties of getting across No Man's Land, few of the tanks were able to be of much service during the first and second days of the battle. The same difficulties held back the greater part of the accompanying and supporting field artillery, so that during the early stages of the advance, the Infantry in a good many cases had only such artillery assistance as could be given by the heavy, long range guns which could shoot over the front lines even from their original emplacements.

Infantry Sweeps Ahead

But after days of rain, the weather on the 26th was fine, and, full of enthusiasm, the Infantry of its own momentum carried everything before it. At dark the corps objective had been reached or passed along virtually the whole front.

On the extreme right, the 33rd Division cleaned out Forges and the Bois des Forges, executed virtually a right turn to the Meuse, with its left flank on the river just east of Dannevoux, and occupied the entire left bank for a distance of seven kilometers, thus accomplishing its entire mission. The right of the 80th Division progressed even further, taking Bethincourt, the open country north of it and then the woods beyond and occupying the Army objective on the Meuse northeast of Dannevoux. But the left did not reach the river, being held up by resistance in the Bois de Septsarges, where it awaited artillery support.

The right of the 4th Division reached the corps objective, in the eastern part of the Bois de Septsarges, at 12:45 p.m., where it dug in and remained the rest of the day, its left sharply refusing to maintain contact with the 79th Division, which had not yet been able to overwhelm Montfaucon.

Artillery's Hard Sledding

On its part, the 79th went through the formidable maze of first and second line trenches practically without check, mopped up Malancourt, and by 1 p.m. reached the west edge of the Bois de Cuisy, where snipers and machine guns could not be overcome, even with the aid of tanks, until 4 p.m. But at 6, though machine gun nests and snipers were still in the rear, the front line was in the north edge of the woods, with the slopes of Montfaucon just ahead.

The batteries of accompanying Artillery were still struggling to get through the trenches and shell holes of No Man's Land. But in the dusk, with only two tanks to aid them, the men of the 313th Infantry charged the flaming trenches and emplacements of the mighty citadel, heedless of the fact that in the hanging smoke and the billows of evening fog rolling up from the ravines the units could not keep contact with one another nor know when they passed hidden machine guns.

It was a vain effort. A deluge of artillery and machine gun fire, mingled with hand grenades, struck them in the face, and they fell back with heavy losses. But it was a case of necessity. The place must be taken and the division front brought up to a line with the 4th Division on the right and the 37th Division on the left, both already some distance beyond. During the night word was gotten back to the heavy batteries around Esnes, and elsewhere, and before 7 o'clock a concentration of high explosive shells began falling on Montfaucon, which, from a distance, gave to the hill the appearance of one huge burst of smoke. At 7, the 313th went forward again and once more the rain of bullets and grenades smote them. But this time they did not fall back.

Capture of Montfaucon

Grimly crawling on up the hill slopes, they reached the edge of the town. By 11 o'clock they were in it, and before noon it was completely captured and German, instead of American, shells were falling upon it, while the men of the 313th Infantry, with those of the 314th on their right, were pushing on toward the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois, preceded by the preparation fire of their accompanying Ar-

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COLONEL MISSES AIRPLANE RIDE

But Lots of People Still Watch That Bulletin Board

The colonel had always wanted to take a ride in an airplane. But as heaven had made him C.O. of an Infantry regiment, he was forced to bide his time until the other day when, entering the headquarters of the Second Corps Aeronautical School at Chatillon-sur-Seine, near Troyes, his eye brightened at sight of the following notice on the bulletin board:

"All officers who want to go up must register here."

Dangling from the bulletin board was a captive pencil—a metal pencil. The colonel picked it up, started to inscribe his name, and suddenly thought better of it. He had received the shock of his life—a real shock, through the board and the pencil and the colonel's good right arm and the rest of the colonel and the floor.

Two lieutenants and a group of enlisted men in the offing stood at a modified form of attention and gulped as the colonel turned on a tingling heel and insulated himself out of the building, remarking as he passed that so far as he was concerned, the Air Service could volplane square to hell. At last accounts, however, he was urging an unsuspecting major to sign up.

SERVICE STRIPES SPORTED BY P.W.'S

"Warum Nicht?" They Ask After Six Months' Work

Probably encouraged by the wave of righteous protest which arose in the A.E.F. in defense of the service chevron, a group of German prisoners who have been on fatigue duty at Brest for over half a year recently burst forth in service stripes.

When the surprised Americans asked why, they were told that the Boche considered that after six months' service for the American Army they rated service stripes.

Meanwhile, what is variously considered as a compliment and otherwise to the saint who chased the snakes out of Ireland occurred on his birthday this week at G.H.Q. Here a number of prisoners who have been manicuring the boulevards of Chaumont and who had worn through their skypieces at this horrendite toil were issued green caps.

The same day the Chaumont band, admitted as nearly perfect as bands can be by the people who hear it as well as the people who play in it, rendered Irish airs in honor of Erin's patron saint. It is not reported that the Germans joined in the chorus of "The Wearing of the Green."

SILVER LEAVES AT SCHOOL LOSE FAME

Ranking Student Busted to Primary French Class

The sergeant was very low in his mind when, on attending the first session of the class in advanced French at the Alliance Francaise (an outpost of the Sorbonne in Paris) he discovered that most of his little classmates were commissioned officers. In particular, there were two lieutenant colonels.

"Teacher's pets," muttered the sergeant to himself, and was greatly depressed.

But the teacher, unfortunately, never had succeeded in learning the difference in American insignia and was too engrossed in his course to take up the study just then. He rattled away in bewildering French to his assorted students, all of them trying breathlessly to keep up with him.

"Et dites, Monsieur," he asked, pouncing on one of the lieutenant colonels, "quel age avez-vous?"

The lieutenant colonel blushed scarlet, gazed at the ceiling and made a stab at an answer.

"Indiana," he said.

In the tornado of laughter, he escaped from the room—to the primary class.

BREST FINDS NEW WAY TO KILL COOT

Delousing Plant Burns Up While Bathers Flee Undressed

Clad only in the issue garments given them by nature on the day they were born, 150 soldiers made record time a few days ago in sprinting from a burning delousing plant at the embarkation camp at Brest to the nearest shelter. The fire broke out at the crucial moment when the men were under the showers. Their clothes were elsewhere, being decootleized.

The retreat from the delouser was conducted in a disorderly manner, due in some degree to the fact that, for the time being, stripes had been abolished and not a first sergeant possessed insignia warranting him in failing his men in for the proper formation. Also, for once, the top kickers weren't worrying a bit over the I.D.R. Their concern was in getting out of sight, toot sweet.

Latest estimates of casualties places the fatalities at several thousand—all members of the well-known cootie family.

MOTOR UNITS LOSE NAMES

Subsidiary units of the American Mission, Reserve Mallet, one of the oldest American Army organizations in France, are to lose their present names. Details of the reorganization are contained in G.O. 45, under which the six groups of the organization, which was engaged in motor transport work with the French Army, will be renamed under M.T.C. designations.

Following is the new name system for the old groups: Wilcox Group to be Hq., Motor Command No. 7; Ordway Group, Hq., Motor Command No. 8; Robinson Group, Hq., Motor Command No. 9; Vincent Group, Hq., Motor Command No. 20; Browning Group, Hq., Motor Command No. 21, and Lamade Group, Hq., Motor Command No. 22. The old names were derived from the unit commanders.

The same G.O. directs that the names of 15 M.T.C. motor truck companies shall be changed to motor transport companies.

"HOMMES 60" FOR A.E.F

"Hommes 60" is the sign which American box cars in use in the A.E.F. might have painted on their sides. G.H.Q. has just issued a general order establishing a standard load for the cars the Army brought to France—seven squads of eight men each and not to exceed four additional N.C.O.'s.

Not more than 60 men will be loaded in a car, except for short distances, or when the commanding officer shall judge that an emergency exists, the order stipulates.

TRUCKING IT FRONTWARDS—AS DONE IN 1918

(Signal Corps Photo)

Part of the work of the Motor Transport Corps—Getting the rest of the Army up where it could do its work

26,000 MEN CARED FOR 119,928 CARS IN A.E.F.'S GARAGE

Motor Transport Corps Had Big Part in War, Has Big Job Now

When Uncle Sam breaks up housekeeping in Europe, there will be a nice little garage business to dispose of, a little business that operated or had supervision over 119,928 vehicles, employed 26,000 men, and during the year of 1918 consumed the modest amount of 48,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 4,000,000 gallons of oil, and 2,000,000 pounds of grease.

It took part of the cargo space of 480 vessel sto bring over the vehicles alone for America's overseas garage. On its shelves are to be found 90,000 different spare parts, ranging from a screw to a transmission. And one can make a choice of 160 different makes of machines, American and European.

It is not as yet certain what will happen to the business when its days of usefulness to the A.E.F. are over. A certain amount of it will, in all probability, be taken back to the States for the Regular Army, and the French, Belgian and other European Governments will perhaps take the rest. At any rate, whatever is to happen to it in the future, it is still tremendously occupied in gathering up all the loose threads of transportation in the A.E.F. and making all ends meet.

It went up to Germany side by side with the Army of Occupation, established its headquarters at Coblenz, and in a few days had 1,000 men at work in an overhaul park for the Third Army. In the base sections of Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux its activities have been increased in connection with the embarkation of troops. It is busying itself at Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Work of Trucks in Battle

The Motor Transport Corps—for that is the name the A.E.F. motor service has worn since July 11, 1918—to whatever further extent it may develop, however finely it may cooperate in the healing and feeding of a big, restless, scattered Army, and in the winding up of our affairs in Europe, will always look back to the battle days of 1918 as its true history. It wants remembered the great trucks—42,818 of them in all—that rushed from one end of the A.E.F. to the other with emergency supplies, that crept under cover of darkness up to the front lines with ammunition and men; the 2,420 light aviation trucks that sped swiftly in and out of the advance area with material urgently needed; the 700 artillery supply trucks that took spare parts, accessories and tools for guns along where they were needed as the guns advanced; the 500 artillery repair trucks that made it possible to save many a gun and many a position.

It would not forget the 154 machine shop trucks that kept vehicles in repair where the Army was in movement; the 110 equipment and repair trucks that dived in and out among the battle areas and repaired small arms and machine guns, personal equipment, canvas and leather; the 563 gas tank trucks that carried gasoline to places where it could not be stored with safety; the 300 water tank trucks that helped to keep the trenches supplied with drinking water.

It recalls laboratory trucks for analyzing water and sterilizing truck for making it drinkable; radio trucks that carried telephone and telegraph apparatus wherever the lines were broken or threatened or new ones had to go up; photographic trucks that enabled the taking of many valuable battle pictures. Again it counts as part of its official, not operating family, the balloon winch trucks employed to assist in balloon ascensions and descensions; the reconnaissance cars used by battery commanders for reconnaissance work; the staff observation cars used for rough wear by the artillery.

7,250 Ambulances In Use

Dump trucks for hauling gravel, engineer trucks, and many of a special type whose names will explain the nature of their work, such as Dental Office, Rolling Kitchen, Field Lighting, Foden Disinfector, Delousing, Motorcycle Repair, Fire, X-Ray, Wireless, Telephone, Telegraph, Chemical, Omnibus, Wrecking, Boom and Hoist—all these and more the Motor Transport numbered in its ranks. In addition, there were 5,578 so-called trailers used for hundreds of different purposes, 21,721 motorcycles and 25,061 bicycles, 7,259 ambulances and 9,729 passenger cars.

The Motor Transport Corps personnel did not by any means operate all these vehicles, but those it did not operate it acted as guide, philosopher and friend to in the way of all supplies and upkeep. The corps men received, assembled, operated and repaired all motor transportation in the S.O.S. In the armies they exercised technical supervision over motor transport.

In the background, keeping all these 119,928 vehicles going, the Motor Transport Corps operated nine reception parks at base ports—St. Nazaire, Nantes, Bordeaux, Le

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PRESIDENT IS BACK; PEACE WELL IN SIGHT

U-Boat Manufacture Denied to Germans by Allied Council

The Supreme Allied War Council, with President Wilson once more at the table this week considered the Naval peace terms which are to ban from the high seas the pirate craft, with the pirate flag that watched the Lusitania go down with her women and children and whose commanders ruled the German Empire out of the league of sportmanship in war.

Under-sea boat manufacture across the Rhine has been forbidden. The rest of von Tirpitz's ships, except a "nominal fleet," will probably be surrendered to the Allies before peace is signed.

With the German army already reduced in quantity and quality so that it cannot menace, it is expected the next step will be the neutralization of the Kiel canal, once the chain that linked Germany's naval base and the high seas, which is expected to place that waterway in the same peaceful status as Suez and Panama, and open it to the ships of all nations.

Treaty May Be Ready in 14 Days

Things are moving rapidly toward peace, and optimistic newspapermen have already announced to America that the preliminary treaty will be ready for the German delegates to read and sign in less than 14 days. While no official statement is forthcoming from the Conference, it is generally believed that peace is now a question of weeks and not months.

The perplexing problem of the left bank of the Rhine is still under consideration, but it is expected that the other more complicated and less pertinent boundary questions will go over for the consideration of the League of Nations when it has been duly established.

Conflicting opinion is still heard as to whether the plan for the League of Nations be included in the preliminary treaty, but the American delegates, supported by the British, are hopeful that this will be done.

Then such changes and additions as are suggested and approved in America and abroad can be considered by the Conference and accepted or rejected before the final treaty is signed.

MOTOR SHOW NEXT FOR 79TH DIVISION

Every Class of Car to Be Entered in Big Meet March 29

Since the advent of the horse show in the A.E.F., old Dobbin has been regaining some of his lost popularity with the Army, while the little old tin Lizzie has been relegated to the rear. However, the 79th Division is planning a big motor show at the Sacred Cross Aviation Field at Souilly, near Verdun, March 29, when cars of all sizes and shapes will have their inning.

The entire division will make the day a holiday, and band concerts and other entertainment will be provided for visitors. A special visitors' mess with something besides the regular army chow is planned.

Every kind of motor vehicle, from the caterpillar to the one-lunged solo, will be entered from the various brigades. These entries will be picked through a process of elimination in brigade shows, so that only the best cars will compete in the finals.

Later a corps show will be held, at which the winners in the 79th Division will be entered.

OFFICER TO BE DISMISSED

Second Lieut. Fred Seebick, Air Service, will cease to be an officer in the United States Army on April 2, 1919.

He was tried on December 18, 1918, at Paris on a charge of violating the 95th Article of War and was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Under General Court Martial No. 77, G.H.Q., February 12, 1919, the sentence was confirmed and ordered carried into execution.

Lieutenant Seebick was charged with being drunk and disorderly while in uniform and in the presence and hearing of several persons in the streets of Paris. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

JEWISH PASSOVER FURLOUGH

Members of the A.E.F. of the Jewish faith will be granted furloughs excusing them from all duty between noon of April 14 and midnight of April 16 to permit them to observe the Passover holiday, under G.O. 45.

WELFARE OFFICER TO EACH DIVISION NEW G.H.Q. PLAN

Closer Control of Auxiliary Society Work to Stop Duplication

The first section of the General Staff has undertaken the job of supervising and regulating throughout the A.E.F. the service rendered to soldiers by all auxiliary organizations in France.

G.H.Q. will exercise this power through welfare officers to be appointed in each combat division, each command of similar importance in the S.O.S. and in each of the higher headquarters.

To the welfare officers, in addition to governing the activities of the auxiliary activities, is delegated the broader task of acting as guardian of the soldier's everyday interests—to see that all conditions affecting his existence, condition of living quarters, mess, entertainment and amusement, leaves, etc., are satisfactory, and to take action to improve conditions when causes producing hardships or discontent are uncovered.

Welfare officers will exercise supervision over both athletic and amusement programs in conjunction with the amusement and athletic officers who have been conducting these activities, according to the new order. All this is provided in G.O. 16, G.H.Q., just issued. At the same time it is announced that G.H.Q. will assume a closer control over all of the A.E.F.'s auxiliary organizations than it has heretofore exercised, looking toward a more efficient service throughout France and an avoidance of the duplication of work in some places and neglect in others, and that, hereafter, the free distribution of all commodities by auxiliary organizations will be restricted wholly to cases where free distribution is thought necessary and in the best interests of soldiers.

To Aid in Co-ordination Task

In more closely co-ordinating the auxiliary services, G-1 will have the advice of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Committee of Eleven, the central body of all the auxiliary organizations in the United States, and chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which has supervised the activity of auxiliary organizations at the training camps in the States. Mr. Fosdick several months ago made a study and an investigation of the activities of the auxiliary organizations serving with the A.E.F. upon which he based a report to the Secretary of War. Associated with him in France is Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, a member of the War Department Commission.

The welfare officers who will have jurisdiction in each division will be of field rank and will be responsible to G-1 in co-operating with the commanding officers of the divisions and sections to which they are assigned. In the control of the activities of the auxiliary organizations, the officers will act largely through a series of council to be set up through the whole A.E.F., composed of representative of each of the auxiliary societies. To simplify the task there will be—

First, a central joint committee, composed of the executive heads of all the auxiliary societies in France.

Second, joint committees in each division, corresponding commands in the S.O.S. and the higher headquarters, composed of representatives of each of the societies.

Equal Facilities Sought

The central joint committee will hold a meeting monthly, with a representative of G-1, G.H.Q., present, for considering questions of mutual concerns and activities throughout the A.E.F. The joint committees in each division or S.O.S. command, as designated above, will also hold monthly meetings to discuss the concerns and activities in their respective territories. The welfare officers of the divisions and S.O.S. commands will attend all these meetings.

Welfare officers will act as judges in determining the proper disposition of huts, restaurants and entertainment halls through their areas, and new installations will not be made by any society without consulting them. They will be expected to notify the societies of the locations of all units of troops in their territory and to see that adequate and fair facilities are provided for all the units.

They may recommend that in some cases huts, restaurants and other facilities be increased. In other cases they may decide after investigation that existing facilities are more than adequate and involve duplication of efforts, in which cases, after consultation with the members of their joint committees, they may bring about a readjustment.

In the same manner the welfare officers will exercise control over the personnel of the various societies, deciding where more workers are needed in a given place or where there are too many workers on duty in some other place. They may ask commanding officers to detail non-commissioned

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AMERICAN LEGION, TO UNITE WAR'S VETERANS, ON WAY TO FORMATION

Paris Caucus Names Executive Committee to Plan for Convention

FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINES

Temporary Constitution Is Adopted by Representative Gathering in Three Days' Session

America's sons in O.D., navy blue and forest green are now a part of an authentic veteran association. With the formation of the American Legion at a caucus of delegates from both the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, held in Paris Saturday and Monday, there came into being the first official organization of those who have participated in the Great War.

Though only a temporary organization has as yet been created—for the creation of a permanent body with constitution and officers must wait until a similar caucus has been held by the troops in the United States—it marks the initial step in bringing together approximately 4,500,000 men. According to the constitution those eligible for membership are all those who have served in the Army or Navy, either at home or abroad, during any part of the war, except those who leave the service without an honorable discharge, draft dodgers and conscientious objectors.

From billets along the Rhine, from the base ports, from casual depots, from G.H.Q., from every part of France and Germany where American soldiers are stationed, came delegates to start the ball rolling in forming a worthy successor to the old G.A.R. Though their time in Paris was limited to the same three-day status that has been inflicted upon many a remonstrating doughboy, they drew up a constitution, adopted a tentative basis for representation when they return to the States, chose a name and otherwise made ready for the permanent organization that will be formed when the A.E.F. is back home.

Convention in States Also

Before the caucus finally adjourned it created an executive committee which will act for the A.E.F. until the first convention in the United States and which is representative of the various units of the Army now in Europe. It consists of one officer and one enlisted man from each unit.

Within a short time the troops at home will hold their own convention, and then representatives of the two will get together for the final action.

About 500 delegates attended the opening session, and though the number was smaller on the second day, owing to the fact that some were obliged to get back to their post, the delegates who remained were well representative of the various divisions and branches of the service.

The number of enlisted men present was far below expectations, due to causes ranging from inability to have the delegates named in time for the meeting to difficulties encountered in transportation. On the first day of the convention this was spoken of on the floor, and before the first day's temporary committees were named, one of the officer delegates had made a brief speech insisting that in all these committees not only should the enlisted men present be given full voice, but that recognition should be given to the fact that questions of rank were not to enter the deliberations.

Name Problem a Poser

The selection of a name was the last matter taken up by the caucus, and was acted upon just prior to adjournment Monday afternoon.

The committee on names had prepared a list containing names which ranged from the prosaic Army of the Great War to the more flowery American Crusaders. A vote had been taken in the committee and the five favorites in their proper order had been: Legion of the Great War, Veterans of the Great War, The Legion, Society of the Great War and the American Legion.

Delegates were careful to point out that the caucus could effect no organization except of a temporary nature and that all actions taken by it must be ratified by a later gathering representative of both the men in France and those in America. It is because of that fact that the following constitution, which was adopted after it had been considered and voted upon sentence by sentence, will be open to change:

We, the members of the military and naval service of the United States of America in the Great War, desiring to perpetuate the principles of justice, freedom and democracy for which we have fought, to inculcate the duty and obliga-

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FOURTH OF A.E.F. HAS SAILED HOME; BOCHE SHIPS SOON

Four More Divisions Now on Ocean or Stepping Aboard

42ND TO GO VIA FRANCE

German Liners Will Carry Food to Beaten Enemy on Return Trips from States

One-fourth of the A.E.F. has gone home. Last Sunday's counting up showed that from the signing of the armistice up to that day more than 500,000 troops of the American Army had set sail from France. On the day the armistice was signed there were in France 1,950,000 officers and enlisted men, according to recent figures given out by General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department.

The 500,000 mark was passed on the day it was announced that the German Government would turn over to the United States immediately the group of liners in German ports, which will be used to transport American soldiers.

Latest estimates by high A.E.F. officials place the increase in troop-carrying capacity afforded by these German boats at 34,000 a month, a reduction of earlier estimates. It is pointed out that the time in which these boats will be available regularly for carrying troops depends upon the steps necessary to refit them when they reach the United States on their first trip.

With the record of the past and expectation for the future, today finds major elements of the A.E.F. on the ocean on their way back to the United States. This week the Atlantic, from the harbors of Brest and St. Nazaire to the eastern seaboard of America, holds a string of boats that is reminiscent of last summer's rush period when the tide of troops was flowing this way. In France the tail ends of the four divisions are marching up the gangplanks, while in America the vanguards are going ashore to receive the welcomes which the country is giving all returning soldiers.

Charleston Greets 30th

The 30th Division, the first units of which sailed early last week, is getting its home-coming welcome from the Southern States as the harbor at Charleston, S.C., is cleared from St. Nazaire. The 37th Division is also well on its way, having embarked at Brest for New York. The 91st Division, of the Pacific Coast, has been going aboard at St. Nazaire, crowding on the heels of the 30th; and at Brest the 85th Division, of Michigan and Wisconsin, closely following the 37th.

This record of sailings is the fulfillment of the official schedule, announced a month ago, which named five divisions for return to the States in March. In addition to the 30th, the 37th, the 91st and the 85th, which probably will be wholly out of France before April 1, there was the 27th Division, which sailed early in March and landed in its native New York as the first of the fighting divisions to return with its unity preserved.

The same announcement of scheduled sailings named for departure for the States in April the 26th, 77th, 82nd, 35th and 42nd Divisions.

Contrary to expectations, the 42nd Division, of the Army of Occupation, will not go home by way of the Rhine and Rotterdam. Nor will they go to Antwerp. It was announced several days ago by General Connor, Chief of Staff, S.O.S., that arrangements had been made to bring this division from the occupied territory in Germany direct by train to a French port, presumably Brest or St. Nazaire.

26th to Sail by Mid-April

Before starting to move from Germany the division will go through the delousing and other embarkation formalities, so that it will not be necessary to make a stay in the embarkation area about Le Mans and perform other necessary measures to be taken in the camps at the French port. The 42nd Division is expected to start embarking close behind the 26th Division, which is expected to be under way before the middle of April.

The previous proposal of routing this division down the Rhine was abandoned because of the narrowness of the North Sea steamship lanes, the frequency of fogs at this season and the danger of minefields.

Special transportation arrangements are being made to make the long train journey from Germany to the French coast as comfortable as possible. Sufficient cars are to be provided to prevent overcrowding. Extra blankets are to be issued in large numbers. Each train will have special kitchen cars to insure unusually good food.

The 77th Division is expected to follow the 42nd in embarking, and the 35th is the next in order for April sailings.

The turning over to the United States of the German passenger boats is not expected to stop the work of converting cargo boats into transports, one method which has been counted on in the program for increasing the number of men to be taken out of France monthly. In a statement some weeks ago General March said that 56 cargo boats had been named for refitting to adapt them for carrying troops. Many of these boats have been carrying food supplies to Southeastern Europe and to Rotterdam since the armistice, under the direction of the Food Administration, and they are now becoming available for the new purpose.

Gobs to Man German Ships

Under the agreement reached Saturday, the Germans are to turn over to the United States immediately the steamships Zeppelin, Prince Frederick Wilhelm, Graf Waldersee, Patricia, Cap Finisterre, Pretoria, Cleveland and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The dredging of mud from the mouth of the Elbe at Hamburg is reported far enough under way to assure that the Imperator will be available April 10.

The United States Navy Department is assembling officers and sailors at Brest and other ports to man the German boats. The boats will come to the French ports manned by German sailors. They will fly the American flag. After the American crews have taken possession of the ships they will be loaded with troops and start on their first voyages. When they reach the United States some of them will be partly refitted so as to increase their efficiency and carrying capacity.

For many weeks two boats of the United States Navy, the scout cruiser Chester and

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FAMILY REUNION HELD IN COBLENZ

Signal Corps Man Found by Mother War Kept in Germany

"Have you a room where my mother can stay tonight, please?"

Memories of the halycon days at the training camps in the States flashed across the minds of the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House director as she surveyed the sturdy American soldier who had asked the question. And then the story came out.

Cpl. Ralph Stepp of the Signal Corps is stationed at Third Army headquarters Coblenz. His parents were in Germany, and the last letter he had received from them came just before the United States entered the war. Then he enlisted at San Francisco and lost all track of them.

After the armistice was signed he was sent to the Army of Occupation. He made no efforts to communicate with his parents, believing such attempts might involve him in trouble.

Recently a friend at headquarters told him a woman had been inquiring for her son, whose name she said was Ralph. The meeting of mother and son followed. It developed that Mrs. Stepp, who is a naturalized American, detained in Germany because of the war, learned at Wiesbaden that her son was in Coblenz, and after great effort was enabled to come to the American bridgehead city.

"Yes," smiled the Hostess House director, after she had seen the frail little woman in black who was introduced to her and who spoke such clear, ultra-American English, "I'm sure we can find a room for her tonight."

CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE OPENS TO A.E.F. ASPIRANTS

21 Courses to Choose From Already Arranged, More to Come

FARM WORK IN ADDITION

Demands for Agricultural Education Leads to Founding of Allerey School

For the benefit of men of the A.E.F. who were unable to enter a French or British university and who could not attend the Army university at Beaune, a College of Correspondence has been established by the Army Educational Commission.

The American Library Association is co-operating with the commission and will provide hundreds of texts and technical books. J. Foster Hill, who is dean of the new correspondence college, has arranged for 21 courses and is preparing others.

The courses of which men of the A.E.F. may now avail themselves are:

Civics and Citizenship, Salesmanship and Personal Development, Gasoline and Automobile, Farm Management, Arithmetic (first course), Arithmetic (complete), Arithmetic (commercial), Geometry (plane), Geometry (analytic), History of the United States, Shorthand (Gregg system), Algebra (elementary), Algebra (intermediate), Algebra (college), Geometry (solid), Trigonometry, Shop Arithmetic, Advanced Shop Mathematics, Steam Boilers, Heat, Steam Engines.

How to Apply for Courses

In applying for correspondence courses, applicants should address their letters to the College of Correspondence, American E.F. University, Beaune, Cote d'Or, France, A.P.O. 909. Those desiring to take instruction should give in their applications their ages and former occupations, course or courses wanted, and a detailed account of their education, so that the college may give proper attention to enrollment. No more than two courses may be taken.

When an application reaches the college, there will be sent to the applicant, in one package, the text books, supplies, and instructions for beginning the work of the course.

Anticipating the opening of the College of Correspondence, several hundred men in the A.E.F. already have enrolled.

That thousands of men in the A.E.F. who formerly engaged in city occupations are planning to get into the country and take up farming, is the statement of Dr. K. L. Butterfield, acting director of the College of Agriculture at Beaune.

The Army Educational Commission plans to give these men every opportunity to learn scientific farming. The Army Farm School, which will open at Allerey on April 1, will fill a real demand in the A.E.F. It will be operated in connection with Beaune University and will take care of students who for any reason cannot qualify for the College of Agriculture. From the number of applicants for admission to the Farm School, a first allotment of 2,000 who have not had farm experience will be selected and ordered to Allerey the end of this month.

Practical Farming Work

About 350 acres of land are available for use by the school. Students will work on the farm a specified number of hours a week under expert supervision.

To meet the needs of agricultural students and practical farmers in the A.E.F. the following opportunities, in addition to the Farm School, are available: The College of Agriculture, American University, Beaune, and French agricultural colleges for a limited number of advanced agricultural students. Students for the college will be provided from the quotas which have already been sent to the university.

Arrangements are now being made for entrance into French universities of a limited number. The spring term at French universities will begin April 1 and continue about three months. The same conditions that now apply to students at British and French universities will apply in the case of the agricultural students, with the additional qualifications that applicants must have a reasonably good ability to understand lectures in French and be competent to carry on work of the junior or senior year, or graduate work.

FIRST CLASS TRIPS FOR A.E.F.'S BRIDES

French Wives of Yanks Sent to New Homes in Sumptuous State

Very frequently these days at Brest, when the sunshine filters through the rain clouds and floods the bay, there come into the offices of the Troop Movement Bureau neat, usually pretty young French women. At least that is what one would thing they were, but they are American citizens.

They are the wives of those members of the A.E.F. who have found opportunities to woo and hatter, and at the same time miss guard detail and K.P. often enough to keep on the job of getting a French marriage certificate properly signed and sworn to. Which is some job.

A dozen young women have gone to the States via Brest. The Government provides first class passage for them, and if their husbands are lucky enough to be casuals, it is usually arranged for the soldiers to be sent home aboard the same boat.

Folks in the Troop Movement Bureau at Brest are mighty accommodating. Take the case of the former Mlle. Jeanne Guignard, now Mrs. John N. Latham, of the U.S.A., wife of Private Latham, Company 1, 153rd Infantry, and later number three in the rear rank of a Blois casual company.

It was some nine months ago that John said the first "bon jour" to his wife in Remiremont, which is located in the foothills of the Vosges mountains. "Bon jour," followed by "bon soir" and several other choice French expressions, for John's vocabulary was limited at that time, soon led John to seek out his C.O. and put the marriage proposition up to him.

And So They Were Married

The C.O. wanted to pass the buck to the chaplain and the latter wanted to be sure John loved his "cherie" before he commenced unwinding those miles of red tape—French red tape—which permit the marriage of an American with a French girl.

But the chaplain, assured of the sincerity of John, worked day and night while the soldier fretted and pacified the future wife. Then they were married. And to take the real romance out of life, John became a casual, through causes which no one seems to know. Anyway his arrival at Brest was almost coincident with that of Mrs. Latham and then they met on the pier, John contenting himself with a single kiss and going immediately to the lower deck of the lighter and then into a third class bunk in the transport "Louisville." Both are sailing toward the States now.

G.H.Q. is taking care of the prompt delivery of all French brides to the embarkation ports. The women arrive with orders, similar to those for members of the Army Nurse Corps, issued either from G.H.Q. or Hq., S.O.S., and are usually quartered at the Y.W.C.A. hostess house at Brest until their ships are ready to sail.

MAJOR CASUALTIES OF A.E.F. DIVISIONS

List Includes Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing and Prisoners

The following tabulation, showing the major casualties of 14 of the 30 combat divisions of the A.E.F., was compiled from reports issued by the War Department at Washington to a date in January. Statistics for 16 divisions, from the 1st to the 36th, inclusive, were published last week.

The list given herewith is 95 per cent complete. A final revision of the tables will increase the total of those killed in action, due to the verification of deaths by eye-witnesses and delayed reports. The total of missing in action is being materially decreased.

Field signal battalions, ambulance companies, trains and other attached units of divisions are not included.

Thirty-Seventh Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	145	167	81	107	0	355
	146	117	34	63	0	214
	147	119	43	58	0	225
	148	201	98	71	0	370
Machine gun battalions	134	2	0	0	0	2
	135	24	7	2	0	33
	136	22	16	1	0	39
Artillery regiments	134	0	0	0	0	0
	135	1	0	0	0	1
	136	0	1	0	0	1
T.M. battery	112	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	112	5	4	1	0	10
Total	...	658	289	303	0	1,250

Forty-Second Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	165	435	187	230	27	879
	166	236	132	79	26	473
	167	420	141	55	27	643
	168	437	191	40	5	673
Machine gun battalions	149	11	3	0	0	14
	150	51	18	19	0	88
	151	32	10	3	0	45
Artillery regiments	149	14	4	3	0	21
	150	22	10	1	0	33
	151	14	16	0	0	30
T.M. battery	117	3	1	0	0	4
Engr. regt.	117	27	10	10	0	47
Total	...	1,702	723	440	85	2,950

Seventy-Seventh Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	305	262	150	119	0	531
	306	203	91	173	155	622
	307	320	132	85	71	608
	308	343	105	125	109	682
Machine gun battalions	304	2	3	0	0	5
	305	22	9	5	0	36
	306	42	9	1	1	53
Artillery regiments	304	25	10	2	0	37
	305	15	9	6	0	30
	306	16	10	2	0	28
T.M. battery	302	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	302	25	24	11	0	60
Total	...	1,275	552	529	336	2,692

Seventy-Eighth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	309	209	78	260	14	561
	310	242	79	99	9	429
	311	207	77	97	35	416
	312	188	70	38	5	301
Machine gun battalions	307	1	2	0	0	3
	308	13	9	6	0	28
	309	16	6	1	0	23
Artillery regiments	307	8	5	4	0	17
	308	20	4	2	0	26
	309	1	4	0	0	5
T.M. battery	303	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	303	10	5	1	0	16
Total	...	915	239	508	63	1,825

Seventy-Ninth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	313	167	76	223	5	471
	314	195	53	206	1	455
	315	217	79	277	6	579
	316	262	115	420	3	800
Machine gun battalions	310	5	1	0	0	6
	311	11	7	4	0	22
	312	15	9	4	0	28
Artillery regiments	310	1	1	0	0	2
	311	1	0	1	0	2
	312	0	1	0	0	1
T.M. battery	304	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	304	6	10	7	0	23
Total	...	880	352	1,142	15	2,389

Eightieth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	317	103	43	4	7	157
	318	87	62	54	2	205
	319	164	96	90	84	434
	320	208	76	112	3	399
Machine gun battalions	313	12	9	0	0	21
	314	3	5	0	0	8
	315	8	5	0	0	13
Artillery regiments	313	2	2	0	0	4
	314	22	20	3	0	45
	315	13	8	9	0	30
T.M. battery	305	0	1	0	0	1
Engr. regt.	305	14	10	14	0	38
Total	...	636	337	286	95	1,355

Eighty-First Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	321	43	25	6	0	14
	322	61	13	27	1	102
	323	19	12	3	0	34
	324	41	12	14	1	68
Machine gun battalions	316	2	2	1	0	5
	317	2	3	0	0	5
	318	5	1	7	0	13
Artillery regiments	316	28	13	18	0	59
	317	0	2	0	0	2
	318	0	2	0	0	2
T.M. battery	306	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	306	2	1	3	0	6
Total	...	203	86	79	2	370

Eighty-Second Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	325	221	85	76	19	401
	326	140	75	20	8	243
	327	217	67	81	129	494
	328	182	74	81	33	370
Machine gun battalions	319	4	5	4	0	13
	320	15	0	0	0	15
	321	17	5	1	0	23
Artillery regiments	319	1	0	0	0	1
	320	0	0	0	0	0
	321	0	0	1	0	1
T.M. battery	307	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	307	11	13	7	0	31
Total	...	808	324	271	189	1,592

Eighty-Eighth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	349	0	4	0	0	4
	350	6	3	5	6	26
	351	7	7	0	0	14
	352	2	8	1	0	11
Machine gun battalions	337	0	1	0	0	1
	338	3	1	0	0	4
	339	0	1	0	0	1
Artillery regiments	327	0	1	1	0	2
	338	0	0	0	0	0
	339	0	0	0	0	0
T.M. battery	313	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	313	2	2	0	0	4
Total	...	20	33	7	6	65

Eighty-Ninth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	353	221	96	67	1	385
	354	221	95	38	1	355
	355	161	123	98	0	382
	356	166	61	41	2	270
Machine gun battalions	340	5	5	0	0	10
	341	24	12	6	0	42
	342	18	15	3	0	36
Artillery regiments	340	0	0	0	0	0
	341	0	0	0	0	0
	342	0	0	0	0	0
T.M. battery	314	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	314	22	20	3	0	45
Total	...	838	427	256	4	1,525

Ninetieth Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	357	201	78	45	3	327
	358	247	84	43	6	380
	359	213	57	108	22	400
	360	233	79	77	4	193
Machine gun battalions	343	6	3	2	0	1
	344	11	5	2	0	18
	345	12	13	1	0	26
Artillery regiments	343	0	0	0	0	0
	344	0	0	0	0	0
	345	0	0	0	0	0
T.M. battery	315	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	315	13	8	9	0	30
Total	...	936	327	287	35	1,585

Ninety-First Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	361	277	78	89	2	446
	362	210	64	190	11	475
	363	208	54	101	8	371
	364	142	41	62	2	247
Machine gun battalions	346	2	1	0	0	3
	347	42	15	4	0	61
	348	25	9	6	0	40
Artillery regiments	346	0	0	0	0	0
	347	0	0	0	0	0
	348	0	0	0	0	0
T.M. battery	316	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	316	28	13	18	0	59
Total	...	934	275	470	23	1,702

Ninety-Second Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	365	26	17	32	2	77
	366	30	13	7	2	52
	367	6	5	0	0	11
	368	44	13	8	1	66
Machine gun battalions	349	0	0	0	0	0
	350	3	0	0	0	3
	351	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery regiments	349	0	0	0	0	0
	350	0	0	0	0	0
	351	0	0	0	0	0
T.M. battery	317	0	0	0	0	0
Engr. regt.	317	0	2	0	0	2
Total	...	109	50	47	5	211

Ninety-Third Division

Units		Killed in action	Died of wounds	Missing in action	Prisoners	Total
Infantry regiments	369	123	45	3	1	172
	370	80	15	3	2	100
	371	100	23	1	0	124
	372	69	22	1	1	93
Total	...	372	105	8	4	489

26,000 M.T.C. MEN CARED FOR 119,928 ARMY CARS

Continued from Page 1

Havre, Brest, Rouen, Marseille, La Pallice and Rochefort; two overhaul parks at Dijon and Langres, functioning in addition to regular overhaul work as clearing houses and hospitals for motor vehicles on their journey from ports to the armies; 64 service parks with the armies and 38 in the S.O.S., and five other overhaul parks.

Struggles of Early Days

At Verneuil was the great reconstruction park for all machines of American make. Facilities here were so complete that any part of a machine could be made that was needed to put a machine back in commission. Machines of foreign make were reconstructed at Romorantin.

For months after motor vehicles began to arrive in France at St. Nazaire and Brest and the other base ports, a great part of the work of assembling, numbering, testing, oiling and greasing and otherwise whipping them into shape for service had to be done out in the open air in all kinds of weather. In many cases hastily improvised shelter was thrown up out of the cratings that came from around the machines. When the machines were fully ready they were placed in what was termed a "ready to issue yard," the headquarters at Tours notified, and finally, when the orders to move came, sent out in convoys along regular convoy routes carefully laid out with reference to gasoline and oil stations. Up to the time of the armistice 35810 motor vehicles had been convoyed from base ports to the front—every one carrying an emergency load of supplies.

All machines for the front went by way of Dijon or Langres, where storage and repair shops rendered particularly fine service in keeping the vehicles fit to leave for the actual front at a moment's notice. It was to one of these storage parks one night that a call went from a hard pressed unit in the lines for 170 machines, and it happened that the entire personnel was enjoying the relaxation of an amateur theatrical performance. The commanding officer suddenly appeared in the midst of an act and said, "Boys, they need 170 machines before daybreak. What do you say?" It broke up the performance, but the machines left that night.

Non-Combatant? Yes, But—

And a motor truck company is generally thought of as invariably a non-combatant affair, isn't it? But listen to this from an Army report:

Throughout the St. Mihiel drive this unit was almost continually under fire, working under handicaps of darkness and mud, carrying shells to ammunition dumps, running their trucks without thought of danger to themselves into place of extreme danger in order to help some battery change its position, towing guns out of the deep mud onto the road and sticking with them until placed in their new positions.

There can also be found the report of the eleven trucks that took pontoon bridges to Chateau-Thierry on a night as black as pitch and unloaded them under a very hurricane of shells from the Germans. Many a time truck drivers laid aside their regular duties at the front and helped to move guns or gather the wounded together. On the night of July 15, during the Château-Thierry drive, 20 trucks were sent in an emergency to Paroy, just east of Crezancy, to get 120 wounded American soldiers who were cut off from all food and relief. The truck drivers had to pull trees out of the way, wiggle in and around and over shell holes, and withstand one continuous attack of both steel and gas. In making this run 17 of the cars were hit by shrapnel and high explosives and 22 of the men were gassed to various degrees. But they got the wounded and carried them to safety.

Members of the 30th Infantry will remember the time in this same battle of the Marne when all their water details had been killed under a hail of shells and gas, and a truck company came to their relief with water and rations. The top of one car was blown off, and other truck received 22 shrapnel holes.

Motor trucks often hauled cannon, still hot and smoking, from one position to another on the battle line; carried battle tanks to where they ran into action, and even carried horses and mules at the front. They carried Infantry and machine gun crews right to the point where they jumped off trucks and deployed for immediate action. And in the S.O.S. trucks worked 24 hours a day, and drivers who were not on the job from 12 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, were rareties.

Foundations in Mexico

What foundations the American Army had for motor transport when the war began were the result of our little episode in Mexico with a certain Mr. Villa. The "Motor Transport Group" of the First American Expeditionary Force, including four truck companies and a repair unit, organized at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which disembarked at St. Nazaire on the morning of June 27, 1917, was almost entirely composed of veterans who had plowed trucks over the sandy trails of Mexico with supplies for General Pershing's punitive expedition. These motor transport men actually sailed with the first convoy.

This was the nucleus of the A.E.F. garage. The first reinforcement to come from any source was the voluntary enlistment of 300 members of the American Transport with the French Army. During the months of October, November and December, motor reception parks—the first steps necessary in building up a great motor army—were built and opened at St. Nazaire and Bordeaux. On December 8, 1917, motor transport was made a service of the Q.M.C.

During January and February motor bases were opened at Brest, La Pallice and Le Havre. On February 16, 1918, G.O. 31, G.H.Q., took the motor transport service from the Q.M.C. and made it a part of the newly created "Service of Utilities." By G.O. 74, G.H.Q., dated May 11, 1918, motor transport was more fully recognized as a separate service, its powers materially increased, and motor transport personnel the Q.M.C. transferred to it. Finally on July 11, 1918, just four months before the armistice, motor transport in the A.E.F. was recognized as having attained a sufficient size and importance to be designated as a corps and branch of the Regular Army service. It received its first permanent transfer of enlisted men on October 11, 1918, exactly one month before the end of the war, although, of course, these men had long been doing motor transport work.

Old System Competitive

Undoubtedly the fact that at the beginning of hostilities we had no organized motor transport service worked as a serious handicap to later motor transport organization and work in the A.E.F. Under the system as at first begun of each service of the Army purchasing its own transportation in competition with the other services in the American market, there was no coordination, no system, and no equitable distribution of motor vehicles.

This is in fact responsible for the veritable zoo of cars to be seen with U.S. letters and numerals on them throughout France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and England today. It was also responsible for the deplorable lack of standardization which made it necessary to carry 90,000 different spare parts in stock, and it also caused the loss of a large amount of tonnage caused by the regular epidemic of "special body" designs brought over to France by special organizations for special purposes.

For example, there were in the A.E.F. 8,395 steel ammunition trucks, which were absolutely no good for anything but hauling ammunition, and whose cargo space was lost for the entire period of the war; while the regular cargo trucks were found to be able to carry ammunition just as well as anything else.

FOURTH OF A.E.F. HAS SAILED HOME; BOCHE SHIPS SOON

Continued from Page 1

the destroyer Aylin, were at Hamburg and other German ports with a commission of United States engineers, who made a survey of German steamers in German ports.

The German liners will carry food for Germany on their return trips, under the agreement reached by the representatives of both sides at Spa. The United States is to furnish a part of the 370,000 tons of food which the Germans will buy from the powers which defeated them.

Following is a table showing the numbers of officers and men in the different services who sailed for the United States in the week ending March 12:

	Officers	Men
Air Service	51	1,935
Artillery	368	10,031
Casuals	855	18,314
Engineers	264	5,779
Divisional Headquarters	16	69
Infantry	55	3,482
Machine Gun	98	2,860
Medical	120	520
Miscellaneous	1	2
Quartermaster	2	2
Signal Corps	20	555
Tank Corps	1	19
Total for week	1,846	43,585
Previously reported	26,233	439,347
Total to date	28,079	482,932

Recent Departures

Recent sailings include the following vessels and units:

S.S. Finland: 55th Art. Brig., Hq., 1st Bn. Hq., Bty. A; 115th M.G. Bn.; 114th F.A. Reg.; Det. 114th M.G. Bn.; Conv., and casuals. S.S. Princess Matoika; 37th Engrs.; Bakery Cos. 333 and 338; Balloon Cos. 12 and 34; 36th T.M. Bty.; 3rd T.M. Bty.; 423rd Telegraphic Bn.; casuals. S.S. Harrisburg; 147th Inf.; Air Service Construct. Cos. 1 and 2; casuals; Med. Det. S.S. Susquehanna: 17th Ry. Engrs.; Conv., casuals and Med. Det. S.S. Zazapa: Base Hosp. 13; 26th Engrs.; Conv. and casuals. S.S. Polar Land: casuals.

S.S. Rijndam: 133rd F.A., 144th M.G. Bn.; Conv., casuals and Med. Det. S.S. Seattle: 104th M.G. Bn.; Mob. Hosp. 102; Det. 107th Inf.; casuals. S.S. Luckenback; Hq. 40th Div.; Postal Det., 40th Div.; Det. 106th Inf.; Det. 26th Inf.; Conv., casuals and Med. Det. S.S. Kroonland: 132nd F.A.; Base Hosp. 13; Det. 48th Art., C.A.C.; casuals. S.S. Koniger der Nederlanden: 115th F.A., less Bty A; 105th Am. Tr. Hq. Det., Mot. Bn., Cos. A, B, C and D; Med. Det., Ord. Det.; casuals. S.S. Manchuria: 636th Aero Sup. Squad.; 873rd Aero Pursuit Squad.; 148th Aero Squad.; 142nd Aero Squad.; 89th Aero Squad.; 304th T. M. Bty.; 317th Ry. and Salvage Co.; Base Hosp. 7; 36th Aero Squad.; 182nd Aero Squad.; 340th Aero Squad.; 312th Fld. Sig. Bn., Hq. Det., Sup. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A, B and C; 420th Fld. Sig. Bn., Hq. Det., Sup. Det., Med. Det., Cos. D and E; casuals.

S.S. Alaskan: 346th Inf., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., 2nd and 3rd Bns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. S.S. Mercury: Hq. 59th Inf. Bde.; 105th Am. Tr., Bn., Hq., Cos. E, F and G; 105th Mob. Ord. Rep. Shop; 118th Inf., Hq., Hq., 2nd Bn., Sup. Co., Ord. and Med. Det., Cos. E, F, G, H, I and K. S.S. Huntington: 134th and 136th M.G. Bns.; casuals. U.S.S. Vermont: 135th and 136th F.A. U.S.S. New Hampshire: 134th F.A.; Det. 135th F.A.; casuals. U.S.S. Connecticut: Det. 136th F.A.

U.S.S. North Carolina: 103rd T.M. Bty.; 139th Aero Squad.; casuals. U.S.S. Louisville: 148th Inf., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Noordam: 148th Inf., Hq. and casuals. U.S.S. Von Steuben: 147th Inf.; casuals. U.S.S. George Washington: 125th M.G. Bn., 112th Fld. Sig. Bn.; casuals. U.S.S. Montana: 112th S.T.; casuals. U.S.S. Pueblo: 147th Inf., 112th S.T.; casuals. S.S. Roma: casuals.

FIVE BLANKETS APIECE FOR YANKS AT BREST

Every man in the embarkation camp at Brest must have at least five blankets during his stay. If he carries two in his roll, three are issued him, to be returned when his organization bids farewell to the camp and heads for a boat. If he carries three, only two are issued, but no man can sleep with less than five blankets to his credit. The blankets issued for temporary use are thoroughly sanitary, and after each organization returns them they are fumigated and deloused.

While at the camp the regular Army ration, plus an additional 15 per cent, is served. Seven men out of every hundred in an organization are detailed for K.P., and the feeding is done through the area kitchens. Through this system a maximum number of men can be cared for in the shortest possible period. It is necessary that mess kits be washed and dried before the holder is eligible for seconds.

The camp is divided into 16 billeting areas, each of which is under the direct supervision of an officer and an enlisted staff. These, in turn, report to the camp billeting officer. A systematic check is kept on all organizations, their location and their work, and the quality of police in their particular area is known always in the office of camp headquarters.

For both transient and regimental units the graduate scale of departure is put in vogue. When details are called for, when detachments are being marched along the road, their appearance and deportment, their bearing and discipline is always being noted. For gross infractions of the camp rules troops are penalized, while to well-disciplined, orderly, soldierly outfits preference is given.

Hundreds of tons of rock have been hauled into the camp, board walks have been constructed, and steam rollers are constantly being used in repairing the roads over which the main artery of motor transportation passes. "All that is needed," one casual remarked, "is a little bit of sunshine and a hold-up on this rain."

FIVE CENTS A MILE FROM DISCHARGE POINT TO HOME

First came the news of the $60 discharge bonus.

Now comes the news that enlisted men will be paid mileage from the place where they are discharged in the United States to their homes at the rate of five cents a mile. A cablegram from the War Department contains the news that Congress had authorized the payment of the five-cent mileage under an Act approved February 28.

The travel pay is to be issued to discharged men before they leave the demobilization camps in the United States, the Act provides. Special regulations are now being prepared under which distances will be figured and the necessary proofs of residence and other necessary information submitted.

The mileage provision will apply to land travel only, with certain inland water transportation, sea travel to be paid for under the previously existing regulation which provides for transportation plus subsistence.

CLOSE WATCH TO BE KEPT ON PERSONAL VALUABLES

That most hated man in the Army, the thief—yes, it isn't seriously denied that there are some in the A.E.F.—isn't going to make a harvest of safety razors, pocketbooks, if any, watches and other souvenirs on transports bound for the States. All troops going on homeward bound boats are to be instructed to keep their valuable articles under lock and key at all times, by latest embarkation instructions.

Just before the boat lands there will be a general inventory in which every man will check up his own belongings and make sure he hasn't lost anything. Just what is going to happen when thefts are reported is not specified in the new order.

Personal baggage will be guarded on board boat at all times, by detailing of sentries if this precaution is considered necessary.

800,000 SOLDIERS HEAR C.-IN-C. SPEAK

General Ends Three Weeks' Tour of Ports, S.O.S. and Germany

Addressing 800,000 soldiers in three weeks was the recent accomplishment of General Pershing, who has just returned to G.H.Q. after a trip that took him over much of the S.O.S. and a large part of the occupied territory in Germany.

Almost every day the itinerary of the Commander in Chief included reviews of divisions and other units, and visits to base ports, rail centers and other places. At each stop the General spoke to the men informally after reviewing them. Visits to hospital and scattered units filled in intervals between reviews. Main inspections averaged two a day in the last week of the tour.

In the six days which General Pershing spent in Germany he inspected four divisions, two brigades, two battalions, the Headquarters Troop of the Third Army and some detached regiments.

At Coblenz the Commander in Chief decorated the following officers with Distinguished Service Medals:

Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Col. Parker Tyner; Third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, Brig. Gen. Campbell King; Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir; Seventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. William D. Haan; 1st Division, Maj. Gen. E. F. McGachlin, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, Col. W. E. Harrell, Col. Charles A. Hunt; 2nd Division, Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, Brig. Gen. W. C. Neville; 3rd Division, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, Brig. Gen. Harry G. Bishop, Col. Robert McCleaver; 4th Division, Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, Lieut. Col. Edwin Canfield; 32nd Division, Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Col. Robert McC. Beck; 42nd Division, Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur, Col. William N. Hughes; 89th Division, Col. John C. A. Lee; 90th Division, Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander.

NATIONAL GUARD'S STATUS

Soldiers of the A.E.F. who formerly belonged to the National Guards of the various States revert to their civilian status when they are discharged from the United States Army, and are not subject to the regulations provided for the organizations to which they belonged when they were drafted into the federal service.

This point is explained in a circular issued by the War Department. The fact of membership in a National Guard organization that was drafted into the federal service is not to be construed as a bar to discharge to soldiers eligible for discharge, the circular explains.

K.P.'S DINE IN STATE AS ORCHESTRA PLAYS

Doughty Dozen of Berncastel Have Show All Their Own

There were 12 of 'em, 12 of as doughty a group of kitchen police as ever crossed their legs before a potato sack or handed a mean portion of slum to a bird who refused to lend them money just before pay day. They delved at Berncastel, headquarters of the 90th Division, at the officers' mess—and they were exceeding wroth.

Said one plaintively not long ago to a Y woman entertainer: "Huh! What good do we get out of your shows? We're kept cleaning up here until long after the blowout starts, and when we're through we're ready to call it a day. Why don't you have something for the K.P.'s once in a while?"

"All right, we will," replied she. And this is what happened:

A special show was put on for the benefit of these 12.

Officers' Home Houses Show

It was put on in one of the finest officers' homes in Berncastel, in a beautifully carved dining hall, with wonderful pictures on the walls, hardwood floors, gleaming napery and silver.

The 12 guests of honor had 12 K.P.'s waiting on them. There was an orchestra of the best talent procurable.

The 12 guests had six Y women to entertain them—six, or more than the whole division had at one time.

There were such things on the menu as sardine sandwiches with toasted bread and crowned with an olive; some special kind of white meat that may have been chicken or may not. There were salads and vegetables galore, and pie, and frosted cake, with all sorts of fancy carvings, and there was rich coffee with cream and sugar; and there were cigars and cigarettes and candy. And there was champagne, a bottle at every plate, with gleaming cut glass containers. And then there was the entertainment.

No one will believe this—not unless they ask Berncastel.

First Buck: Is it cold nuff to wear 'n overcoat?

Second Ditto: Well, I'd wear one.

First Buck: Hell, you'd even wear rubbers if they was issued yah.

ORPHAN'S MOTHER RETURNS TO FIND HOME A DUSTHEAP

Mme. Dupire Tells Henri's Parrain She Is "a Little Saddened" by Visit

275,149 FRANCS FOR 3,444

Additional Contributions Boost Continuation Fund for A.E.F.'s Adopted Mascots

Mme. Vve. Henri Dupire, mother of little Henri Oscar Dupire, one of THE STARS AND STRIPES' 3,444, has just paid a visit to the site of her former home in Houplines. It required three hours to locate the spot where the family had once lived. Mme. Dupire writes 1st Lieut. J. H. Sullivan, C.A.C., godfather of her son, that she is "a little saddened" by her journey.

This is her letter and it portrays conditions faced by thousands of refugees returning to the devastated regions of France:

"I beg to thank you for the letter that I have just received regarding my little Henri Oscar Dupire. You will excuse the delay in replying, as having received a telegram from the prefect of the Nord Department to go to Houplines, I left Echire on February 12 for Houplines. I stayed with the family at Tourcoing three days, going to Houplines on February 15.

Ruins Amid the Snow

"It was snowing at that time, but in spite of the weather I arrived in Houplines, and after searching for three hours found the ground on which our house once stood. But nothing remains — neither fruit trees, house nor anything else. Alas, what ruins! I can only resign myself, for I am not likely to be able to go back to the place of my birth, when the ground on which my home stood has been the principal field of battle. Also what disaster — nothing remains to use, neither fields nor house. Then, dear sir, I returned to Tourcoing.

"I must tell you that little Henri Oscar has had a slight attack of the grippe, but that he is almost quite well again now and is going to school regularly, and also his little sister and brother are in excellent health. My own health is good, but I am a little saddened by my journey and at not finding anything remaining or being able to return to work the land which has not been cultivated for at least two years."

More Continuation Money

Last week saw the creation of several additional individual trust funds for the benefit of war orphans already adopted, and a neat increase in the general Continuation Fund, which will be devoted to the care of the 3,444 in an effort to give them the opportunity they would have enjoyed had not their fathers died fighting for the freedom of the world.

Following are the contributions for the week:

Pvt. Frank A. Doble, Co. M, 23rd Inf...	500.00
Machine Gun Co., 357th Inf.....	365.00
7th T.C., A.P.O. 747.....	40.00
A Soldier	10.00
Battery D, 162nd F.A., A.P.O. 711.....	42 75
Harold N. Rost, Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	16.00
Cpl. J. Carey Taylor, Base Hosp. No. 42	70.00
Casual Office, Brest.....	194.95
Lieut. K. C. MacArthur, Lariey, Haute Marne	548.65
Amity Saving Club, New York.....	106.65
Evacuation Hospital No. 7.....	507.58
Previously acknowledged	272,897.78
Total	275,149.46

YVES LANOE SHINES AS ORPHAN LITTERATEUR

Little Yves Lanoe may not know it, but she is one of the best correspondents among the 3,444 orphans of THE STARS AND STRIPES' family.

Yves was adopted by a modest captain of the A.E.F. who resents publicity, but is willing that his protege should be given credit for his efforts. Following is Yves' letter, as printed in the booklet, "From French War Orphans to Their American Parrains," published by the American Red Cross, a copy of which will be sent free on application to THE STARS AND STRIPES:

"My dear Godfather:

"I am sure you will not be sorry to have a larger acquaintance with your little war godson. I will tell you then that I am a lively little boy, very fond of play during recreation time, but, according to what my teachers say, do not waste my time when I am in class. I am already working hard for my first certificate at school.

Assistant to Sacristan

"Our house is fairly large, on account of mama's business; it stands high on gravel soil and is close to the church, which is very convenient, as I go there to act as assistant to the sacristan. The wind blows a lot around our house and when I go to the church at 6 o'clock in the morning, to perform my duties there, I tuck my hands away in my pockets (which I am told at school is a bad habit), or else in mama's large shawl—for mama comes with me each morning and while I chant verses from the psalms she rings the bells—sometimes a full peal, to announce mass, sometimes a plaintive tolling like after the benison. I will tell you another time about our church, which is quite new and a very fine one.

"Today I am going to tell you chiefly about myself. For several months I have only been occupied in singing, because grandfather was there and he lighted the candles, rang bells, made the collection, received the pence for the chairs, etc. But one day last summer grandfather felt extremely unwell and had to take to his bed, and the doctor who was called in found he had paralysis. He suffered for many months and was not able to speak at all. My sisters often went to see him, but I did not dare to, as I was rather afraid of him—I must tell you that he had let his beard grow very long, he had become very thin and had many whims of an invalid.

"Although I loved him very much, it made me feel very bad to see him like that, and so I did not go to see him very often.

"One night, on waking up, I saw mama crying. She said to me very softly that grandfather was dead, but that we must not be too grieved about it, for he had gone to see our papa, and he would never suffer any more . . .

A Well-Disciplined Choir

"On becoming sacristan, I was made head choir boy; the other choir boys are not much younger than I am, but they are quite disciplined and easy to lead. Monsieur the Vicar says that I am the little chief of a division; at other times he calls me Naval Officer, because I have gilt buttons on my overcoat placed like those of naval men, but since grandfather's death these buttons have been replaced by black buttons. I must say that on Sundays I feel very proud to find myself a person of such importance.

"There is only one thing I regret, and that is not to be able to ring the bells, and to assist mama—but that will come in time—little fish become big ones, supposing that the good God gives them a long enough life—little beadles also!

"I will write you more frequently in future. I am sure you will not be vexed with me if I write a lot that may seem to be only nonsense. But, as you know, I cannot write to you of things that I know nothing about. For example, I know nothing about the Society of Nations and the menace of Bolshevism. I will write you about my own little life and shall be very happy if my correspondence pleases you. I am going to work very hard, in order to give you pleasure. In my first letter I shall describe to you my life at school.

"Yours affectionately,

"YVES LANOE."

HENRI OSCAR DUPIRE

Lieut. J. H. Sullivan, C.A.C., is his parrain

WELFARE OFFICER TO EACH DIVISION NEW G.H.Q. PLAN

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officers and men to assist in the auxiliary society work where this is considered necessary.

One of the most important functions of the welfare officer will be in his jurisdiction over free distributions of food and various supplies by the different societies. Discouraging the indiscriminate giving away of articles, the new general order formulates the policy to be followed in free distribution, as follows:

"It is directed that free distribution by the welfare societies of food, tobacco and other articles for individual consumption be limited to those situations in which such free distribution will be of real benefit to the troops. In general, it may be permitted when ordinary comforts and facilities are not available, as to the sick and wounded and to troops in transit or otherwise separated from the usual sources of supply. Special cases will be dealt with in accordance with the principles herein announced. Welfare officers will scrutinize with care any free distribution within their units and will insist upon adherence to these principles."

Result of Interesting Controversy

The adoption of this policy in the A.E.F. follows an interesting controversy as the result of a recommendation of the Committee of Eleven in the United States that auxiliary organizations be restricted to giving away not more than ten per cent of the money received by each as the result of the United War Work Campaign for funds in the States last fall.

One of the organizations objected to the restriction and disapproved of it in a resolution. In the United War Work drive for funds the following amounts were sought:

Y.M.C.A.	$100,000,000
National Catholic War Council (K. of C.).....	30,000,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000
American Library Association.	3,500,000
Jewish Welfare Board.....	3,500,000
Y.W.C.A.	15,000,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
Total.....	$170,500,000

The amount actually pledged in the drive was $203,000,000, but the fact that the armistice had been signed resulted in some of the pledges being reduced or unpaid, and the amount collected and yet to be collected will probably total approximately $170,500,000. The $15,000,000 of the War Camp Community Service is for use wholly in the United States. Only a small fraction of the Y.W.C.A.'s fund is intended for overseas use. A big fraction of the amounts of all the other organizations is for use in France, however.

As the money raised in last fall's drive was based on the estimated expenses of the auxiliary organizations for one year, it is considered that all are under a moral obligation to spend the entire amount of their budget before next October.

The Y.M.C.A., which is operating 1,600 huts in France, is said to have expended half of the amount which will be available to it for use in France. It has operated the canteen service at a loss. With the Army taking over the canteen service, however, the expenses of the Y.M.C.A. will be reduced. The K. of C., which has approximately 150 huts in France, has spent only a small portion of the fund it has available. The Salvation Army will continue to operate its 45 huts.

The personnel of the Y.M.C.A. with the A.E.F. is 6,000, which includes 2,500 Y girls. The K. of C. has a personnel of 700. The Salvation Army has 45 huts and 186 workers.

To Continue Wet Canteens

All the organizations may still operate "wet canteens" and may serve free, if desired, tea, chocolate, coffee, sandwiches, biscuits and other refreshments, particularly at special gatherings.

The adoption of the new plan of supervising the auxiliary societies will also effect materially the programs for amusements and athletics in the A.E.F.

The Government appropriated $1,500,000 for the purchase of athletic supplies. Most of this has been expended. The fund will be replenished, however, by the auxiliary organizations. In the future, divisional and other athletic officers will have charge of the distribution of sporting goods in their areas and will obtain their supply through the Chief Athletic Officer, A.E.F., by requisition. This, it is expected, will insure an even supply.

Amusements are making increasing demands upon the treasuries of the societies. The monthly budget of the Y.M.C.A. for entertainment, including the expenses of professional and soldier shows, is 1,795,000 francs. By especial arrangement this amount is supplemented by appropriating from each of the other welfare organizations in proportion to their share of the total budget. Under the new arrangement the entertainment expenditures will be so supervised that the expenses connected with this work will be shared by all the societies on a fair basis to be agreed upon by their representatives.

Another factor for economy in the new order is the provision that auxiliary organizations shall be assisted, so far as possible, by the Army transportation system. The demands of canteens and other features of the distribution system have made necessary huge fleets of heavy trucks and light cars. The new order directs that Army transportation shall be made available to the societies, on the same basis for military activities, save that when the two uses conflict the demand for military use shall prevail.

In the concluding paragraphs of the new general order it is stipulated that each of the auxiliary societies will submit to G.H.Q. monthly a financial statement.

The comprehensive program outlined in the general order was drawn up by G.H.Q. after a series of conferences between heads of the auxiliary organizations in France.

AMERICAN LEGION, TO UNITE WAR'S VETERANS, ON WAY TO FORMATION

Continued from Page 1

tion of the citizen to the State, to preserve to history and incidents of our participation in the war, and to cement the ties of comradeship formed in service, do hereby found and establish an association for the furtherance of the foregoing purposes.

Those eligible to membership shall be: All officers and enlisted personnel in the military and naval service of the United States of America at any time during the period from April 6, 1917, until November 11, 1918, inclusive; excepting however persons leaving the service without an honorable discharge, or persons who, after having been called into the service, refused, failed or attempted to evade the full performance of such service.

The society shall consist of a national organization with subsidiary branches, one for each state, territory and foreign possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia, as well as one in each foreign country where members of the national society may be resident and who desire to associate themselves together.

The officers of the society shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a board of directors, which shall consist of the president and vice presidents of the national organization, together with a delegate from each subsidiary branch.

The subsidiary branches shall organize and govern themselves in such manner as the membership of such subsidiary organizations shall determine, except that all branches shall comply with the requirements and purposes of the permanent national constitution.

The representation shall be on the basis of the actual enrollment in the subsidiary branches at all conventions after the adoption of a permanent constitution.

The Opening Session

A lengthy and lively debate as to whether voting should be by delegations or individuals developed as soon as temporary organization had been effected at the opening session of the caucus Saturday. The vote on the delegation proposal was finally carried, 279 to 72.

The meeting was opened by Maj. Eric Fisher Wood, 88th Division, as temporary secretary, in the absence of the temporary chairman, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st Division, who is now in America. Temporary organization was effected with the unanimous election of Lieut.-Col. Bennett C. Clark as chairman and of Major Wood as secretary.

The following organizations were represented and, following the adoption of the delegation resolution, were each entitled to a single vote in succeeding roll-calls.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 41st, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 88th, 89th and 91st Divisions; First, Second and Third Armies; G.H.Q.; Hq., S.O.S.; Intermediate Section, S.O.S.; Advance Section, S.O.S.; Base Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; Paris Command, and American troops serving with the French.

Three divisions had no representatives present. Others, such as the 27th, which has gone home, and some largely reduced replacement organizations were not included.

Four Committees Appointed

Further debate followed a motion to have the chairman appoint an organization committee with a member from each delegation, but this was voted down in favor of an amendment to have the chair name four committees, each of 15 members, on permanent organization, constitution, national convention and name.

These committees were announced as follows:

Permanent organization: Colonel W. J. Donavan, 42nd Division; Lieut. Col. Horace G. Smith, 78th Division; Capt. A. Hunter Boyd, 29th Division; Lieut. Col. A. E. Fitzpatrick, 35th Division; Lieut. Col. W. W. Crosby, S.O.S.; Major J. F. Graff, 28th Division; Major Barry Wright, 79th Division; Sgt. Tyler H. Bliss, Paris Command; Lieut. Col. William A. Graham, 88th Division; Sgt. Rollo S. Thorpe, 88th Division; Pvt. W. F. Thompson, Base Section 1, Sgt. V. V. Trout, Paris Command; Sgt. E. B. Rommel, Paris Command; Capt. Oscar E. Carlstrom, S.O.S.; Major R. C. Patterson, Paris Command.

Constitution: Lieut. Col. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., 82nd Division; Col. Carl E. Ristine, 35th Division; Major Redmond C. Stewart, 1st Division; Lieut. Col. William H. Curtiss, 91st Division; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Miller, 79th Division; Major John H. Hall, 28th Division; Col. Frank A. White, 41st Division; Pvt. J. Blackwell, Paris Command; Col. Milton A. Foreman, 33rd Division; Lieut. Col. John Price Jackson, Paris Command; Pvt. John T. Winterich, Paris Command; Lieut. Col. Lemuel L. Bolles, 1st Army; Col. Edward L. Logan, 26th Division.

Convention: Brig. Gen. J. H. Sherburne, 26th Division; Capt. Ogden L. Mills, G.H.Q.; Col. J. H. Graham, S.O.S.; Pvt. C. W. Ney, 1st Army; Capt. R. V. Mahon, 77th Division; Sgt. J. C. Hender, Paris Command; Sgt. F. R. Obrecht, 1st Army; Capt. Arthur W. Kipling, Troops with French; Wagoner D. J. Shaw, 88th Division; Lieut. Col. Frank Appleton, 2nd Army; Cpl. John H. Anderson, 42nd Division; Major Victor W. Hungerford, 3rd Army; Lieut. Col. George Wren, 36th Division; A.F.C. Dan Sowers, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. Paul B. Clemens, 32nd Division; Major Samuel R. Todd, 81st Division.

Names: Col. E. A. Gibbs, S.O.S.; Sgt. W. S. Dolan, 89th Division; Maj. Arthur S. Dwight, S.O.S.; Sgt. H. E. Fleming, 35th Division; Lieut. Col. C. C. Goodrich, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Stebens, Third Army Corps; Maj. E. S. Haile, 77th Division; Sgt. McMlow, Paris Command; Sgt. T. M. Barnard, Paris Command; Sgt. C. E. Sommers, Peace Commission; Sgt. G. F. Fleming, Paris Command; Maj. Horace Rumsey, 35th Division; Maj. D. D. Drain, Third Army; Lieut. Col. E. A. Robbins, Jr., Sixth Corps; Lieut. Stephen C. Marhoe, 1st Division.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Miller took the chair at the opening of the session on Monday, Sunday having been given up to meetings of the four committees. The comtee on names made its suggestions, which were tabled temporarily, and the formal reports of the three other committees were read from the platform. Lieut. Col. Lemuel L. Bolles of the First Army presented that for the committee on the constitution, Lieut. Col. William A. Graham of the 88th Division for the committee on permanent organization and Wagoner Dale Shaw of the 88th Division for the committee on conventions.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F., took the platform to offer to the newly formed organization the full co-operation of the Comrades in Service and to express his admiration for the American Legion. The caucus tendered him a vote of thanks for his offer.

Bishop Brent on Tuesday announced that the name of the Comrades in Service has been extended to Comrades in Service in Co-operation with the American Legion, and that hereafter the Comrades in Service would devote its efforts to furthering the new organization.

The report of the committee on permanent organization included the names of 25 officers and 25 enlisted men as members of a committee to confer with committees to be appointed in the United States. It was pointed out that these 50 members represented 27 military units and 14 States, but the ratification of the report was objected to on the grounds that an even more representative committee might be formed in another manner.

Convention Armistice Day

Majority and minority reports were turned in by the committee on conventions. The majority report provided for a convention to be held in America at 11 a.m. November 11, 1919, and went into considerable detail on the organization and basis for representation, while the minority report advocated postponing definite action until later. The debate on the two waxed warm, the caucus seeming to be about equally divided in it opinion, and finally the chair was empowered to appoint a special committee to draw up a new report embodying and clarifying the ideas of the committees on conventions and on permanent organization. This committee consisted of:

Col. Milton Foreman, 33rd Division; Col. W. J. Donovan, 42nd Division; A.F.C. Dan Sowers, G.H.Q.; Cpl. F. G. Bunch, 32nd Division; Capt. Odgen Mills, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Smith, 89th Division; Major Barry Wright, 79th Division; Wagoner Dale Shaw, 88th Division; Major E.C. Sammons, 35th Division; Sgt. E. B. Rommel, Paris Command; Lieut. Col. F. T. Pusey, 28th Division; Maj. M. K. Gordon, 36th Division; Lieut. Col. W. A. Graham, 88th Division; Sgt. W. S. Dolan, 89th Division; Lieut. Col. P. B. Clemens, 32nd Division. Lieut. Col. Clark and Major Wood were ex-officio members.

The caucus took a recess until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to allow the committee to prepare its report. This report, which was adopted without amendment, follows:

Resolved: That an executive committee shall be selected, two from each unit (as recognized in this caucus); and eight to be selected by the executive committee; the two members, one officer and one enlisted man to be selected from each unit to be named by the respective delegations attending this caucus. Each unit shall present the names of committeemen, who shall as far as possible represent in point of residence each state, territory and possession of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The executive committee may receive and add to its members two representatives from any division or equivalent unit not represented.

This executive committee shall have general power to represent the units now in foreign service, to determine its own quorum, to confer with a committee from a similar caucus in the United States, to secure one general convention of persons entitled to membership under the tentative constitution, to elect its officers and appoint such sub-committees and give them such powers as may be proper and necessary.

This executive committee, acting in conjunction with the committee of the United States, is specifically charged with the duty of fixing a date and place for holding a national convention, issuing a call for the holding of county and state conventions and providing a unit of representation and method of selection of delegates to the national convention by the state conventions. The powers of this committee shall expire upon the organization of the permanent national convention.

The committee is further charged with the duty of making known the existence and purpose of this organization, of stimulating interest in it, and of inviting the support of all those entitled to membership.

No policy except in furtherance of the creation of a permanent organization, having in mind the desirability of unity of action in organizing all the American forces, shall be adopted or carried out by the committee.

A meeting for the temporary and preliminary organization of the executive committee shall be held at this place immediately upon the adjournment of this caucus.

A.E.F. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Each division or corresponding unit in the S.O.S. has two representatives on the executive committee, one officer and one enlisted man. The present membership of the committee is given herewith. A few of the members are serving temporarily for the organization they represent and some vacancies still are to be filled.

First Army—Lieut. Col. L. L. Bolles, Sgt. Maj. Race.

Second Army—Lieut. Col. Francis R. Appleton, Jr.

Third Army—Lieut. Col. Burk H. Sinclair.

First Division—Capt. Arthur S. Hyde.

Second Division—Lieut. Col. Harold C. Snyder.

Twenty-sixth—Lieut. Col. William J. Keville, Regt. Sup. Sgt. Wheaton Freeman.

Twenty-seventh—Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gauche, Sgt. Maj. Samuel A. Ritchie.

Twenty-eighth—Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Sgt. Ted Myers.

Twenty-ninth—Lieut. Col. O. M. Hurd, Color Sgt. A. Z. Holley.

Thirty-first—Capt. Leon Schwartz.

Thirty-third—Col. Milton J. Foreman.

Thirty-fifth—Lieut. Col. Bennett C. Clark, Sup. Sgt. Fred Heney.

Thirty-sixth—Col. Chas. W. Nimon, Sgt. Maj. L. H. Evridge.

Forty-first—Col. Frank White.

Forty-second—Col. H. J. Reilly.

Seventy-seventh — Maj. Duncan Harris, Sgt. Lawrence Miller.

Seventy-ninth—Lieut. Col. Stuart S. Janney, Sgt. Benjamin R. Kaufman.

Eightieth—Capt. Arthur F. Shaw.

Eighty-first—Maj. Theo. C. Tilghman, Sgt. Wm. S. Beam.

Eighty-second—Capt. Frank Williams, Sgt. Alvin York.

Eighty-third—Lieut. Col. W. C. Lawrence, Jr., Corp. Thoyer.

Eighty-sixth—Maj. John H. Smale.

Eighty-eighth—Lieut. Col. Geo. C. Parsons, Wagoner Dale J. Shaw.

Eighty-ninth—Lieut. Col. Frank W. Smith.

Ninety-first—Lieut. Col. John C. Strohm, Sgt. Maj. Herzeovitz.

G.H.Q.—Chaplain Chas. H. Brent.

Hq. S.O.S.—Col. Jas. H. Graham.

Adv. Sec., S.O.S.—Capt. David A. Maurier.

Paris Command — Col. John P. Jackson, Pvt. Harold W. Ross.

Base Sec. No. 1—Pvt. Warrick L. Thompson.

Base Sec. No. 3—Lieut. Col. Carle Abrams.

Base Sec. No. 5—Maj. Orlin Hudson.

Base Sec. No. 6—Maj. Arthur S. Dwight.

Troops serving with French—Capt. Arthur W. Kipling, Sgt. L. K. Flynt.

Delegates-at-Large — Lieut. Col. Geo. A. White, G.H.Q.; Maj. Eric F. Wood, 88th Division; Maj. Richard C. Patterson, Paris Command; Lieut. L. R. Fairall.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN PARIS ON APRIL 7

The executive committee, which will be responsible for the affairs of the A.E.F. and of the American Legion from now until the holding of the first convention, met immediately after the adjournment of the caucus. Col. Milton J. Foreman of the 33rd Division was elected chairman and four of the eight members at large were selected as follows:

Lieut. Col. George A. White, G.H.Q.; Maj. Eric Wood, 88th Division; Maj. Richard C. Patterson, Paris Command, and Lieut. L. R. Fairall, 88th Division.

Lieut. Col. White was named secretary of the committee and Major Patterson assistant secretary.

April 7 was selected as the date of the next meeting of the committee. It will be held in Paris.

LAUNCHING THE AMERICAN LEGION

The first interim of laughter in the caucus—and there was several after it—came in the opening minutes Saturday when a member of the 79th Division, responding to requests from the chair for a suggested method of parliamentary procedure, clutched the balcony rail in front of him and said, without a trace of stage fright:

"I move we adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, with one amendment: that the one hour rule be changed to a five minute rule."

And it was so.

When one speaker pointed dramatically to the painted notice under which the delegates from a certain division would have sat if they had been there and asked who was going to represent that outfit, a captain who, had he been a top sergeant, would have merited the description hard-boiled, arose and said:

"My outfit's gone home, so I suppose all I can represent is the AWOL's and vencreals."

The S.O.S. made a reputation for rapid action. Just before the caucus took a ten-minute recess Saturday a delegate observed that if the S.O.S. wished to get a vote for each of its base sections and other subdivisions it should have painted signs, similar to those used by the various combat divisions, G.H.Q., the Paris Command and other delegations. He also suggested that if the S.O.S. wanted such signs it was up to the S.O.S. to furnish them itself. When the caucus reconvened, the S.O.S. had the signs.

"Think of me being a veteran of anything at all," mused one of the enlisted delegates. "And when I left home I wasn't even old enough to buy a drink—legally."

Action may have been expedited by the reminder given a colonel shortly after the opening of the first day's session. "We must remember that we have only three days here," he said, "and Paris is well equipped with eagle eyes."

Lieut. Col. F. T. Pusey, from the 28th Division, has evidently learned much about the value of compactness in pack making. During recess it was noted that he was carrying his Paris baggage inside the lining of his cap. Item: One extra collar.

The road to the caucus was not a path of primroses for all the enlisted delegates. When Col. Carl E. Ristine of the 35th Division and his orderly, also a delegate, arrived at a certain station on the way to Paris, an unfeeling M.P. entered the train and commanded that the soldier vacate, evacuate and otherwise get out, it being an officers' train. The colonel's pleadings were of no avail. The orderly finally arrived at the caucus hall on Monday afternoon.

When somebody from the 36th Division rose to announce that he had just received word of the football victory of his division over the Le Mans area team, the delegation from the 89th, another principal contender for the A.E.F. championship, showed their defiance by waving their sign.

The Navy was not represented until late on the afternoon of the last day, when a lone sailor drifted in. He was asked whom he represented.

"Hell," he replied, "I don't represent anybody. I thought there was a show going on here."

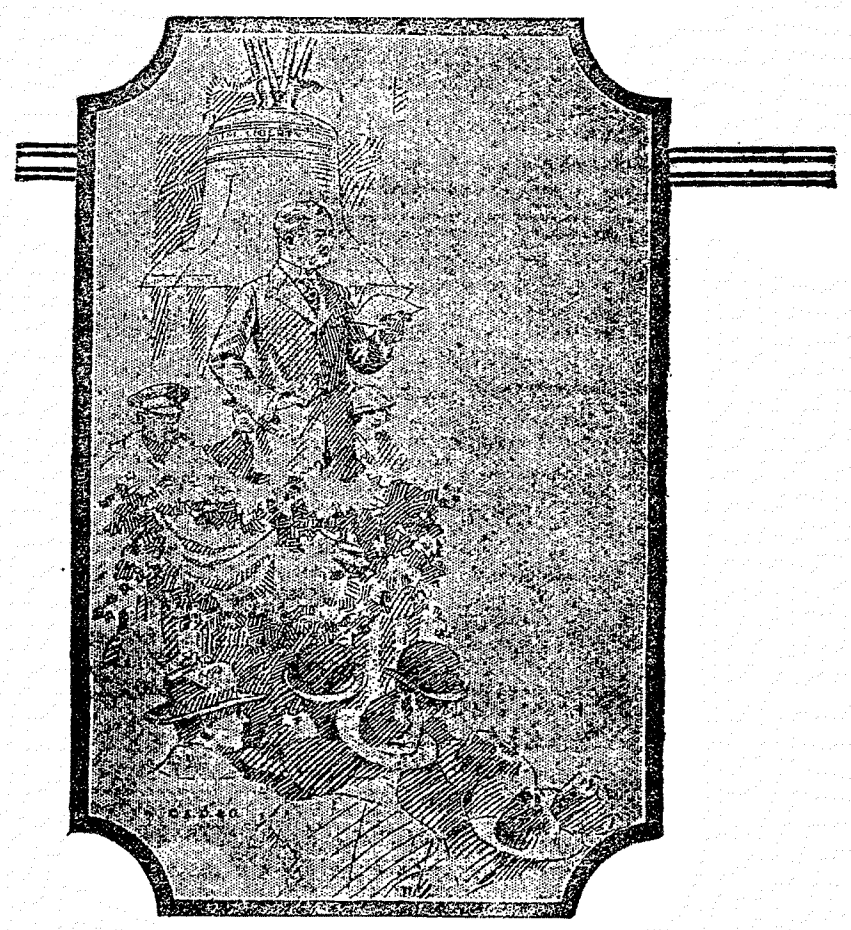
A captain of the Paris Command got up to speak and in doing so knocked down the Paris Command sign. A colonel gathered up the sign and held it high while the captain spoke. "Thanks," said the captain when he had finished; "that's what I call true democracy."

That the word "legion" in the American Legion, "smacked slightly of the silk stocking" was an objection raised by a sergeant in the Medical Department during the discussion on names. The word quickly found a defender in a colonel from the 1st Division, who said that his men had never felt more honored than when they were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the men of the French Foreign Legion. A quietus was put on the discussion when a delegate mentioned that he personally had no grievance against a silk stocking or even a pair of them.

Capt. Joseph Mills Hanson of G.H.Q. wanted to adopt the name American Legion of the Great War, the letter A.L.G.W. comprising the initials of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. One of the members of the committee on names had waxed poetic enough to demand American Crusaders.

The 35th Division claims the distinction of having been the first to appoint its members for the executive committee. Shortly after the chair had directed this action, "Kansas Post No. 1" was formed, with Col. W. McD. Rowan as chairman and Maj. J. F. Gordon as secretary.

The good old method of passing the hat was employed to raise the money to meet the 4,000-franc expenses of the caucus. It was moved that every delegate then present contribute 20 francs, but enlisted men with lively memories of allotments, insurance premiums and other deductions breathed easier when this was amended to apply only to officers.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

IN BEING

The three-day caucus which closed Monday in Paris marks the inception, so far as the A.E.F. is concerned, of the first authentic, all-embracing association of land and sea veterans that has come out of America's participation in the war.

A score of organizations, in France and in America, have already made localized, misdirected or otherwise unfortunate attempts at a similar coalition of America's fighting men—a term which honorably includes those American soldiers who did not get to France, but who, as the great reserve, were clearly before the minds of the German armistice delegates.

These other attempts have failed, in every instance, either because they did not have their roots in, or gain their initial impulse from, the whole American Army.

The impetus that has already established the new association on the road to actual organization has come directly from the Army, and the whole Army. More than that, it has come spontaneously. It is something for which no one person, or group of persons, can in all honesty claim individual credit.

There had to be a veterans' association as surely as there had to be victory. That it actually started at a representative meeting of members of the A.E.F. in Paris on March 16, 1919, is simply to single out the peg on which history will hang it. It might have been done somewhere else at some other time. But the happy fact is that it has been done, that it has started, and that every man in the A.E.F. is a member of it unless—which privilege he freely owns—he chooses not to be.

STILL BACKING US

The loyalty to the Yank of his folks back home didn't blow up with a bop like a busted tire the minute the armistice was signed. From all signs and tokens, the backing-up process is still going on with might and main.

Here is an extract from a letter, written from a semi-rural community that might be anywhere in the States, but just happens to be New England, to prove it.

We had a great time here getting into the Soldiers' and Sailors' Benefit carnival. They made about $6,000 last Fourth of July and wanted to make it $10,000 before the division came home. The ticket plan was really a lotter scheme, of which nobody approved, but somehow, those tickets went.

I had to push them, and when I said I heartily disapproved of it, and I wondered my revered father didn't turn over in his grave, and that he always made his little boys give back their marbles, etc., a good, staunch Congregationalist wife of a deacon who is principal of the Blank Street School piped up, "Well, times have changed$ It's for the boys! I'll take six!" And at $1 per, they began to go.

After that, we made the D.A.R. get a move on, secured the hall, advertised the party wildly, staged a food sale along with the entertainment, and the whole thing was a howling success. We went well over the $4,000 we needed. Now, if some of the boys need to go to the Adirondacks to rid their blessed lungs of phosgene, of if they need a little help quietly applied, we shall have had a hand in it, thank God!

You see? They bet on us while the war was on, and now that it's over they're willing to bet for us, deacons, deacons' wives, and all. Pretty good folks, eh? Pretty fine folks to go back to!

POOR COBLENZ

In Fismes, the Vesle city where many young Americans fought and died through the hot weeks of last August, the havoc wrought by the guns was so complete that there are only heaps of crumbled stone left to welcome those hardy families that are creeping back to forge amid the ruins a new existence.

The people of Juvigny must needs set up housekeeping in our old dugouts, for there were no roofs or walls left when the battle swept on toward the frontier.

Coblenz is so different—Coblenz, with its fine houses, its smart cafes, its crowded opera, its fair boulevards, untouched by war. Only in matters of the spirit is Coblenz poorer.

But it is that spiritual thing which will still be the rich possession of the ruined French towns long after time and toil and the friendship of the world have effaced all the marks of the purely physical loss they have suffered.

It is that spiritual thing which would decide your answer to the question:

"Which would you rather be today—a citizen of Coblenz or a citizen of Fismes?"

WHERE THEY FELL

In little roadside cemeteries, each sodless, issue grave marked by its wooden cross, our dead lie sleeping in the soil of France.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt's father and mother asked the War Department that his body be left forever as a part of that soil. It is probably the feeling throughout America, and it is certainly the feeling throughout the A.E.F., that the American soldiers who fell in this war should always lie buried along the roads they died defending.

But after all, it is not for us or even America to decide. If there is any mother in some lonely home in the States who wants the body of her boy borne back across the seas, who would care to say no? Or who would have the right?

TORIES

Complacency is the name of the vice which, in Army mess kitchens, leaves in the crevices of G.I. stew pans the microscopic refuse of immemorial meals bygone; which recks not of open latrines, or unchlorinated water, or empty canteens the night before the barrage. Happily, the Army has people whose business it is to kill this sort of complacency or, better still, to prevent it. But there is a complacency fashioned on a far grander scale than this. It is the sort of complacency which is now feebly lifting its voice for a return to the world-as-it-used-to-be.

It wasn't such a bad old world. There were good times, and dances, and plenty of sugar, and jitneys, and 35-cent table d'hôtes, and not a single woman in overalls. Automobiles killed occasionally, and sometimes there was a murder, and daredevils climbed ten-story buildings by clinging to nothing to boost the sale of Sevenply Sox.

The beauty of it is, for those of us who long for these things as we long for anything not connected with sleeping 80 in a room and washing at a community pump, that the new world will contain all these delights just as surely as the old did. But it was the old world, the world which the complacent Tories of our day want back, that, among its other frivolities, made this war possible.

MARCH 21

A year ago today the German Army launched on the British front the overwhelming drive which wracked the Allied lines. A year ago today was struck the first of that succession of sledge-hammer blows which exhausted to ruination the once formidable strengt of te Central Empires, a blow made on the gambler's chance that Germany could win the war before the Americans arrived in large enough numbers to count.

So great, so unprecedentedly great, is the change which has come over the world in the course of that year that it is difficult for us to realize now how oppressive was the black anxiety of the three months which followed. It is difficult to recall the feeling that was in all our hearts when Sir Douglas Haig's challenging battlecry rang out across a startled world. It is difficult to believe that a year ago the troops of the British Empire were fighting with their backs against the wall. As for ourselves—well, we, like John Paul Jones, had not yet begun to fight.

It is probable that nowhere in the Allied world were there well-informed men who believed that the first anniversary of the St. Quentin disaster would see the envoys of the Allied Governments assembled in Paris for the finishing touches on a peace treaty of their own free composition. It is certainly no secret that in American military circles the people who should know felt that we would be doing well if we could evade destruction in 1918, hold the Germans to a draw in 1919, and come into our own in 1920.

Now, in the leisure for reflection afforded by the somewhat tedious process of sitting around France waiting for a boat, it is worth while remembering that, according to the best prophets, the chances a year ago were decidedly against our ever going home at all. And if some of us persist in feeling cheerful even through all this creeping business of demobilization, perhaps it is because we realize we have been far, far luckier than we had dared to hope.

When the days seem very long and when the powers that be seem to have forgotten that your outfit ever existed, remember what might have been. Remember what came painfully near to being. Remember that all the evidence last spring pointed to the prospect that March 21, 1919, would see the American Expeditionary Forces just entering on an offensive, compared with which, in lives lost, bodies mutilated and fortunes squandered, the Meuse-Argonne battle would have been made to seem like a playful skirmish.

WHAT AMERICA ASKS

Said President Wilson in his home-coming speech in Boston:

The proudest thing I have to report is that this great country is trusted throughout the world. . . . This confidence imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens any nation ought to be proud to carry.

Yes, it is a proud burden, certainly. In all the pregnant years of the last two and a half centuries in which the United States has been a pioneer in the march of civilization there can have been no moments when an American could feel more justly proud of his nation and his nationality than now. In all the complexities of today, in all the debate, all the contriving, all the fogging of issues, one fact stands out transcendantly:

Whatever America asks, whatever she demands, however she casts her inuence, there is never the suggestion that her motive is other than unselfish and sincere. And her influence is the more potent in consequence.

One hundred thousand lives, a two years' pause in her industrial progress, two years of discomfort, sometimes suffering, for several millions of her sons and daughters is the price America has paid. In recompense she asks merely a better world—not better for America, especially, but for all the peoples of the world.

THE PENALTY

The shindig in London ten days ago, which has passed into history as the Battle of Bow Street, has more than one embarrassment for the A.E.F.

We are obliged, for example, to sit politely silent and even unsmiling under the provocation of the following paragraph from a London newspaper's account of the affair:

"Shooting the dice" is the name of the gambling game which was the cause of yesterday's trouble. It is a game which developed into a mania with United States troops in France. Frequently large groups of players had to be separated when dicing under shell fire to prevent heavy casualties.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Pvt. John De Pastino is a member of a detachment of Pioneer Infantry. He had reason to know the manual of arms better than English grammar, because the call to the Army came before he had finished his schooling. Recently he applied for a leave to visit his birthplace in Italy, concluding his application this:

If this request is granted me, I promise to the extent and dignity of my honor to comport myself as would be expected of me as an American soldier.

—"as would be expected of me as an American soldier."

Be he a peanut vendor or capitalist, of Italian descent or Chinese, a general or a private, a soldier can't promise much more than that. And there couldn't be a better Golden Rule for this Army of ours.

The Army's Poets

A QUERY

Do you love me to distraction,
Mildred, mine? For my mental satisfaction (oo! that's fine) will you hat
me out a letter, telling me you love me better than you ever loved another, Baby Mine?
Are your brown eyes brown
as ever, Honey Mine? Is
your coiffure quite as clever? (My, what shine!) Am I
mentioned in
your chatter?
Does your
heart go pit-
ter patter,
when the
postman
blows the
whistle
Wifey Mine?
Do you weep
sad weeps a-
bout me, Gir-
ly Mine? Do
you get the
'creeps' with-
out me, any-
time? Do you
hanker to ca-
ress me? Does

my ab-
sence here
distress thee?
Art thou wearing
out my bath-
robe, Lady
Mine?

ALLAN R. THOMPSON, Sgt.

THE MASCOT SPEAKS

They say I can't go back with him,
They say we dogs are banned.
They told him that. They didn't think
That I could understand.

I've had him pretty near a year,
Since I was just a pup.
I used to be a sort of bum,
And then—he picked me up.

We've slept together in the rain,
And snow, too, quite a lot.
Cold nights we kept each other warm,
Some days we ate—some not.

Once he went to the hospital,
I followed. They said, "No."
He swore a lot and told the doc
Unless I stayed, he'd go.

He's going to go home pretty soon
And leave me here—oh well—
I wonder if dogs have a heav'n?
I know we've got a hell.

RAGS.

A DAY IN THE R.T.O.'S OFFICE

THE BUCK (Looking for His Outfit):
"Office of the R.T.O.?
Say! Where the dickens do I go?
Here's my order, read it, Bo:
'Without delay to Port Bordeaux.'
I've rid the trains for jours and jours,
Finally landed up in Tours,
And a cocky M.P. there
Sent me down to St. Nazaire."

THE OFFICER (On Leave to the Riviera)
"Office of the R.T.O.?
Really, I should like to know,
If the trains from Nice to Pau
Ever stop, account of snow;
Can a fellow buy a drink,
On the diner, do you think?
Does the train from Pau to Mars
Carry observation cars?"

THE Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINER (First Time in France):
"Office of the R.T.O.?
Look here kid, now don't be slow;
The Colonel with me is me beau,
And this here order's good as dough;
Gimme a seat in the parlor car,
For I'm a genuwyne Follies star,
And I belong to the Broadway set,
A Ziegfeld beauty, I am, you bet!"

THE OFFICER WHO HAS LOST HIS BAGGAGE (Carelessness of Orderlies):
"Office of the R.T.O.?
Sir! My name is Captain Lowe
Did my baggage really go
On the train at Saint Malo?
Do you think 'twas ever sent
On its journey, homeward bent,
Or is roaming, fancy free?
Will it e'er come back to me?"

THE RED CROSS WORKER (On Leave):
"Office of the R.T.O.?
Do the roses really blow
Through the fields of drifted snow
Round the town of Challes-les-Eaux?
Can I on France's glory gaze
In a trip of fourteen days?
Can I circle half the earth?
Do I have a lower berth?

L'ENVOI (The Poor R.T.O.):
Torn with passion, sick with doubt,
Fears within, and tears without,
Nothing hoping, nothing gained,
Nerves all shattered, scatter-brained;
Days with foolish questions ridden,
Nights with sleep and rest forbidden,
He, like hero, bold and brave,
Hopes for rest beyond the grave.

MARSHALL B. KING, Engr. Clerk.

MAD'MOISELLE

Oh, you've helped me while away,
And you've helped me smile away,
Many long and dreary hours, mad'moiselle.
I have laughed at your quaint ways,
You have brightened all the days,
But may heart is not for you, mad'moiselle.

That, I gave a sweetheart true,
'Neath the Red, the White, and Blue,
Long before I saw your land, mad'moiselle.
Not she doesn't know your lingo—
Not so dainty, but by jingo,
I have gone through hell for her, mad'moiselle.

I've admired your pluck and cheer,
That has ne'er had time for tear,
When your little heart was breaking, mad'moiselle.
All your favors I'll remember,
But, God willing, next September,
I shall wed my Yankee sweetheart, mad'moiselle.

It was mem'ry of her hand
Led me safe through No Man's Land,
When all hell was bursting 'round me, mad'moiselle.
And all through the coming years,
In our joys, our sorrows' tears,
We shall not forget your kindness, mad'moiselle.

R. A. HEDGES,
Pvt., Co. E, 13th Marines.

O.D.

I've fired my last gun
At the hurryin' Hun,
And I'm quittin' the Army, you see.
When a civvy again
But two words will remain
Of my soldier shop-talk. That's O.D.

Olive drab the terms means,
But to me it sure seems
That those letters are used mighty free.
At work or at play
In the night or by day
We've bumped into little O.D.

At taps in the camp
When we turned down the lamp
Our blankets, O.D., numbered three.
And when reveille blew
We just fairly flew
Into shirt, blouse and breeches, O.D.

Officer of the Day,
If he's coming your way
When a sentry you happen to be,
You spread your alarm
To your comrades in arms
With "Heads up, boys, here comes the O.D."

In France here, so fair
As a tonic for hair,
Eau de vie giveth great ecstacy,
And soldiers have laughed,
As they've merrily quaffed
Many glasses of French eau de vie.

Eau de Cologne is great
But don't it beat fate
Why that O.D. sound here too should be,
And something much worse
That will cause you to curse,
Is your package that's marked C.O.D.

When I'm free once again
And I pull up the rein
In the land where the bunchgrass is free,
When the roundup's at hand,
All the calves that I brand
Will be seared with a big, bright O.D.

J. J. ANNIM, Casual, Wild West Div.

HOME AGAIN

LABOR BATTALIONS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Widespread publicity has been given in the newspapers published in France and the United States as to the method of handling soldiers AWOL under the provisions of G.O. 10, c.s., G.H.Q. Through the newspaper publicity thus accorded these AWOL's a wrong impression has become prevalent, even in the military establishments of the A.E.F., at the expense of the men of the regularly established labor battalions.

If those of the military service thus get the wrong impression, the civilian population at home, which is entirely ignorant of military matters, certainly is excusable for even a more exaggerated viewpoint.

The above-mentioned order provides that members of the A.E.F. found guilty by court-martial of being AWOL shall be assigned to special labor battalions created for the purpose. They are, therefore, virtually prisoners, but instead of being given various lengths of guardhouse sentences to be worked out in local disciplinary barracks, they are concentrated in these special battalions to be used for any purpose for which laborers are needed. The outstanding feature of the order is that they are to be among the last troops to be returned home.

The regular labor battalions in the S.O.S., formed under the stress of necessity during active operations, were drawn from many units, a few at a time, as necessity demanded the increase in labor. These men are soldiers with the same standing in the A.E.F. as any other soldiers performing the duty to which they have been assigned. As a matter of fair play, they therefore, feel that they have a just complaint in the daily press' failure to draw the distinction between the two kinds of labor battalions.

When people at home learn that a man was in a labor organization in France they are more than likely to question his veracity if he claims that he was not serving out a sentence of some kind. Letters have already been received in which the question has been asked, "What have you done to be put in a labor company?"

Within the last few days the AWOL labor battalions have had their names changed to development battalions, which draws a line of distinction between the two classes of organizations. Too bad the folks at home do not know of it.

W.C.G.

WELL, BECAUSE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

In your last issue there is a letter from a second lieutenant, signed "One of 'Em," and I want to take this opportunity of pushing his point a little further.

I am a second lieutenant and have recently come back from the front, and I know a few things about it, so would like to ask a few questions of those who have been there and seen. Did anybody ever see a colonel lead a second lieutenant "over the top"? And in what battle was it that the generals drove the tanks? And when did the majors fly combat ships over the lines to engage in battle with the Hun? Have you ever read in the casualty list where it says, "Second lieutenants, unless otherwise stated?" The reason for that is plain. If the paper put the full title in front of every "shave's" name there would be no room left for the news.

So, please tell me, why do they kid the second lieutenant?

ANOTHER OF 'EM.

A.N.C.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

It seems that far too little has been said or written here or in America about the part played by the Army Nurse Corps in the A.E.F.

To those of us who have observed their work in the base and evacuation centers, and in the advance dressing stations, it appears that no organization has shown a higher spirit of service, and their devotion has risen above the routine nature of their duties and become a thing divine.

Few of us appreciate that these nurses have served at a very real financial sacrifice, and have lived under much more unpleasant conditions than those afforded by their profession in civilian life.

The lads dangerously ill and severely wounded who have been nursed back to health from the "valley of the shadow" will not have to throw bouquets or sing the praises of the Army nurse. The gratitude they feel and the respect and esteem in which she is held by them is sufficient compensation to her. This is written, however, in the hope that it will bring a little cheer to those noble women who are toiling such long hours these days; and to show that we appreciate their having brought a little bit of America to us and proved "the greatest mother in the world" when our lives hung in the balance in far away France.

GRATEFUL PATIENT.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 22, 1918

48 MEDALS AWARDED IN LUNEVILLE SECTOR—Every Rank from Colonel to Private and Most of United States Represented in New Group of Honor Men—Major "Best Officer Under Fire Ever Seen"—Two Sergeants Commended by Every French Officer in Sector—Trio of Corporals "Showed Coolness of War-Hardened Veterans."

SECRETARY OF WAR VISITS FRONT LINE—Inspection Tour of A.E.F. Takes Him Into Listening Post—Greeted by German Guns—Shells Tear Crater Within 50 Yards of Automobile in Which Mr. Baker Is Riding—Complete Survey of Field—First, New England and Rainbow Divisions Complimented for Their Work.

MEN IN RANKS TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARS—Army Candidates' School Will Continue to Train Promising A.E.F. Soldiers for Second Lieutenant's Commissions.

SERVICE CHEVRONS BEGIN TO BLOSSOM—Regulations for Wearing Zone of Advance Decoration Announced.

DRYS' VICTORY IN NEW YORK IS POSTPONED—Delay Gained by Wet Advocates Puts Question Before Voters.

MORE MUSIC

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Regardless of the fact that the armistice has been signed and troops are beginning to return to America, music for music lovers is still being shipped overseas. My work in this connection will continue until all troops have left France and Germany. If bandmasters will drop me a line before they sail for home, I shall appreciate the courtesy.

In addition to music for bands, I am now shipping for orchestras and jazz outfits the jazziest music, ever for dances—all of the very latest order—and what is now being rendered on Broadway. Just a card to my address will start a good collection on its long journey.

An assortment of vocal orchestrations and professional copies of the "newest in popular music" for show purposes is now going forward to divisional amusement units and minstrel troupes.

MISS RAY C. SAWYER.
79 Hamilton Place, New York City.

THE HOME FIRES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

The words of the song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," were written by Lena Guilbert Brown, a graduate of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. She was living in London with her mother and her crippled son when the war broke out and was very active in war relief work. In March, 1918, she and her son were killed by a bomb dropped by a German air raider. We are now raising a fund to erect a memorial building in her honor.

So many of the boys have sung her song and enjoyed it that I am sure this news will be of interest to them. I would be grateful if you would make the announcement in your columns. Lena Guilbert Brown Ford was a native of Elmira, N. Y., and graduated here in 1887.

FREDERICK LENTS,
President, Elmira College.

76TH INSIGNIA

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

I am a sergeant of the 301st Ammunition Train, which is a part of the 76th Division, and I am stationed at Nantes, A.P.O. 767. There are a number of the boys with me and I am writing in their behalf to find out the divisional insignia of the 76th. I would appreciate it if you would answer my letter.

MEMBER OF 76TH DIVISION.

[The 76th Division, a replacement organization, was sent to the United States shortly after the signing of the armistice, and never had an insignia approved by G.H.Q. Some of its members, however, many of whom are still in France, are wearing the following shoulder marking: Black five-pointed star, with ship in center, having red hull and white sails, with figures "76" in yellow thread on sails.—EDITOR.]

HERE'S A MAIL RECORD

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Kindly publish the following in behalf of my buddy, who, being a member of the A.E.F., wishes to know if any one over here can come anywhere near equaling his record of receiving mail.

To begin with, it all happened back in God's country, where he inserted the following advertisement in a few of the widely circulated New York and Chicago newspapers:

Lonesome soldier boy wishes to correspond with some person who has no relatives in the Army. Address, etc.

Two weeks later he received 13 bags of first-class mail, 315 registered and specials, and two truckloads of second-class. It took 37 men, including him and myself, nine days (24 hours a day) to read over and sort it.

In the registered and specials he received the small sum of $1,187.23, and in the second-class such articles as sweaters, helmets, gloves, etc.; in fact, enough to equip two companies of Infantry.

The next week he received, via the Southern Railway, 44 cars in one block (net capacity of cars, 20 tons), and it took half the entire camp of 30,000 men 20 days to read and sort it; three cars were registered letters, five special, 12 first-class, and the balance second-class.

I will not try to tell you the amount of money he received, because he and I got tired counting it, but can assure you he has enough left to make life what it is when he gets home.

Now, he does not wish to gain notoriety, but, for the benefit of those in doubt, kindly publish his name:

Pvt. William T. Sheridan, Hq., 104th Ammunition Train, 29th Division.

Thanking you for your past amusing editorials, I remain,

W. L. MCDONOUGH,
Cpl., 104th Ammunition Train, 29th Division.

DOWN AT ANGERS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

It is our belief that THE STARS AND STRIPES is the official American E.F. newspaper. If so, we conveyed in your statements regarding the Angers Casual Officers Camp in your issue of January 31, 1919. Due to various influences and previous knowledge of casual camps, we did not anticipate an agreeable environment for the period before embarkation.

However, it is our belief that this is as efficient, systematic and well-organized a military post as exists in the American E.F. Every possible detail has been taken into consideration. The treatment received by casual officers is absolutely just and exceptionally liberal. In view of the fact that these officers are returning to their homes and are in all possible haste to arrive there, one might expect impatience and grumbling.

This has not been the case. During our stay at this camp we have overheard hundreds of comments expressing feelings of content and very few comments expressing discontent.

It is believed that an injustice has been done to the officers on the staff of this post, as well as to the general reputation of the camp.

HAROLD A. CLARK,
Capt., Air Service.
F. L. DREW,
1st Lieut., Air Service.

HE WANTS A DIPLOMA

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Do you ever allow letters that are excited by jealousy to smirch your columns? If you do, please pass this on to the linotyper. I am anxious to see what it looks like in print.

I notice they are starting to pass our warrants to all non-coms who were promoted in France. How about the poor second loot?

Many, many months ago, a big gang of us fellows were lined up on a famous parade ground in Langres and told to go downtown and buy a Sam Browne. Well, I got the belt, all right, and when I returned they gave me a little book with some 1,600 names inside as a receipt. I never have been quite of my name's being in that book.

The guy that bunked next to me said that some day we would all receive a great big certificate with a lot of pretty flowers and fancy printing on it, but it hasn't come yet.

Truthfully, I don't care about myself, but I have a sneaky idea that the folks back home would like to frame that certificate and hang it on the wall between the insurance and brewery calendars we get every year.

BRASS POLISH.

LIFE STIRS AGAIN IN RAVAGED COUNTRYSIDE ONCE BOUNDED BY DEATH-SWEPT VALLEYS

IN the wilderness which the war wrought last summer from the once lovely countryside that lies between the Vesle and Marne, the future is astir.

On all the tortured farms which the Allied troops wrenched back from the Germans in July and August, the soil is being turned and the seed scattered for the harvest of next summer. In all the little villages where the invader sacked and our guns laid low, life is beginning again. Slowly, painfully, almost unaided, out of its own vitality, life is beginning again.

The pussy willows are in bud on the fringe of tattered Belleau Woods, and the violets are reopening for business along the roads that skirt the twisting Marne where the 3rd Division braced itself for the shock of July 15. The little sawmill on the edge of Fère-en-Tardenois is busy as a bee with the lumber that must be made for the shoring of the rickety houses there, and, as you walk toward Belleau Woods from Lucy-le-Bocage these days, you hear the heartening hum of the threshing machine, at work on the grain of the immortal wheatfields there.

Crop Plans at Meurcy Farm

Meurcy Farm, which the Rainbow's wild Irishmen from New York captured at the points of their bayonets, has been all patched up and the crop plans of the year have been inaugurated much as they have been from the same old farmhouse every year since long before America was discovered. From the high windows of the ancient Château de Fère, which served the 77th Division as headquarters in the bitter days of last August, the candle-light shines hospitably at dusk, and the great lady who owns the chateau has sent word to the caretaker that she will soon be back.

There is no town in all the battlefield where hearths are not rekindled. Even those villages which are only piles of rubble have their villagers today. Picking your way through such a mass of splintered beams and crumbled stone as Fismes, you say to yourself: "Here, surely, life cannot have recommenced." And then, suddenly, from around a pile of stones scrambling, hooting, laughing, will come a lot of French kids, fresh from the little school that has somehow found a lodgment there amid the ruins of the Vesle city which the men of the 28th, 32nd and 4th Divisions will remember all the days of their lives.

Schools Amid the Debris

The schools are open everywhere, working on the best reconstruction material the world will ever know. The kids of Chateau-Thierry troop each morning to the old house where Jean de la Fontaine was born and, from the little building in Bezu-le-Guéry, which served the 2nd Division as a field hospital during its epic fight last June, there comes these days the drone of the children rehearsing the first syllables of the lessons which mean liberty and law.

So Fismes has its school, and even if there is only one house left which really looks like a house, with windows and walls and a roof and everything, you may be sure there are flower pots on the sills and white flowers blooming in them. Perce-neiges, they are, Madame will explain from the doorway, so called, it seems, because they push up boldly through the February snow and insist on being cheerful even when life is hardest. Madame's hand strays unconsciously to the locket which frames the picture of her son lost in the war.

"They help us to begin over again, the perce-neiges," she adds, "and what else is there left for us to do?"

So she goes back to her work of cleaning, cleaning, cleaning.

The Dugouts of Juvigny

And Juvigny. In all that area, there is no town—not even Vaux which the 9th Infantry stormed at the beginning of July—which is so utterly demolished as the little hillside Aisne village which we captured when General Mangin borrowed our 32nd Division to tip his lance in his great drive at the end of the summer. Juvigny lies isolated ten kilometers north of Soissons and can be reached only after a painful journey across a bitter country, laid waste by four years of battle.

There is not a house left in Juvigny. Nothing is left standing there save the hilltop cross with the figure of the Christ still in position, though the guns have shot away half of the stones which formed the pedestal. And yet voices float up from the edge of the historic ravine. The week's wash flaps cheerily in the March wind in front of the caves which line that ravine, and children trotted about the other day, masquerading for Mardi Gras in discarded American gas masks. When the old folks were not looking, they have been known to play with forgotten hand grenades.

Food Stores in Main Centers

For in Juvigny, six families have crept back across the wilderness and started housekeeping in our old dugouts. While they mourn their dear fruit trees, which the invaders sawed down, little by little they are starting to cultivate the blasted soil.

They eat what they can carry up hill and down from the distant ravitaillement depot in Soissons. In all the main centers the Government has its food stores, and here and there civilian concerns, branches of the big Paris merchants, are reopening hopefully.

Occasionally, on roads once black with the endless processions of our guns and kitchens and ammunition trucks, a peddler's cart trundles along, laden with pots and pans and the other tools of housekeeping, while now and again a camionette whizzes by, stocked with food and clothing and driven by one of those indefatigable girls who work on the committee which Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Dyke direct from Blerancourt and Vic-sur-Aisne.

There are all these aids and, in time, big contractors and great Government committees will put their shoulders to the work of reconstruction. But, in the beginning, trust the French peasant to tend to it himself. It is pioneer life, as bleak and hard as that which our own forebears knew in the American wilderness, but lived out now by a people who have no instinct for adventure and ask only to be let alone. Yet, trust the French peasant to prefer a rain-drenched cellar of his own to a palace in which he is merely refugee. Trust him to putter about the rebuilding of his own home just because it is his own.

In the Train of Victory

Last August, when the wind still brought the thunder of the guns from the Vesle, they began coming back to their poor houses, and each day now the trains to Reims and Soissons and Chateau-Thierry pour out a host of the returning villagers—the same hapless people the misery of whose flight down the troop-jammed Marne roads last spring stiffened the determination of young America on its way into battle.

Some never fled at all, and now, back once more, the women at the washing troughs exchange strange stories, as they wring out the clothes, of the things that befell them when the Germans bore them off as captives.

The first people to return are a sort of aristocracy, and there is great excitement among the ruins when another family wanders tearfully back. The oldest inhabitant in each town can always tell just how many the colony numbers. Ask him at Vaux.

"One hundred and twenty," he replies, without hesitation.

Or in Fismes.

"Four hundred and thirty-six."

P.G.'s Toil to Undo Havoc Wrought by German Shells

There is plenty of labor at hand for the preliminary work of reconstruction—for the work, that is, of sorting out the debris, piling up the usable stones, shoring the still wobbly walls and patching the roofs where the shells tore through. This work is being done by Germans, for there are thousands upon thousands of prisoners shuffling disconsolately over the acres their country coveted.

They are allotted to the different villages, chopping wood, toting rubbish, digging gardens. Sometimes a little poilu, armed to the teeth, makes a shallow pretense at standing guard over a knot of 30 or 40 of them, but, as often as not, the Germans trot about under their own officers. The citizens of Soissons stood open-mouthed the other day at the spectacle of one of the Boches kneeling docilely in the mud to tie the shoe of his complacent sergeant.

They exist from day to day, these human debris of the war, wondering what can be going on in the homeland, wondering when, if ever, they will see that homeland again, and if it will be worth seeing. They make a rush for every passing Yank, sometimes a whole platoon storming a lone passerby. But their object is not murder. Their object is tobacco. And the Yank is a little embarrassed when his affably proffered packet of cigarettes is scrambled for as monkeys scramble for a peanut tossed into the cage at the zoo.

Where the 30th Caught Them

They live in quarries, the Germans, or in rude barracks which have sprung up everywhere. There is a large colony of them in the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, where the Germans flung their pontoons last July and, on the left bank, came to grips with the 3rd Division. Mezy, the little village where a platoon of the 30th Infantry fought till it was almost totally destroyed, is now a German town. But not German owned—thanks, among other factors, to the 30th Infantry.

Recently travelers on the battered road which leads from Reims down to Fismes saw a long line of men in Lincoln green, stretched like a shake across the roadside fields, a line that heaved up and down. For they were shoveling dirt. And the passerby knew that they were chance witnesses of a bit of history. For those men were Germans, and the task to which their weary backs were bent was the task of filling the trenches.

Sightseeing Army Already Deploying Along Marne

Bit by bit, such work as this is rubbing out the picture of war which the countryside still afforded at the end of last summer. There are, it is true, plenty of scars that time can never efface.

There are some that will stand for years to come, but even the tourists, who will come not singly, but in battalions, this summer, will not see what can be seen today.

For spring will carpet the blasted fields and the farmers will fill in the shell-holes and cart away for next winter's fires the mass of broken timber which still litters Belleau Woods and Trugny Woods, still clutters the Forests of Fere and Nesle.

Still a Mass of Wreckage

It is still a battlefield you see today from the high tower of the Chateau-de-Nesle, the thick-walled twelfth century fortress which the Germans yielded up before the advancing troops from Alabama.

Seringes, the town reduced to splinters by the guns behind the Ohioans, lies to the west, and to the east is Surgy, all desolate still from the battle that raged through its streets between the Prussian Guard and the Iowans. There, close to the chauteau, is an American graveyard, row on row of the Rainbow Division's dead, ranks and honors and faults forgotten, 700 in this one spot. And all the fields around, as far as the eye can reach, are agleam with the pools of water formed by the shell-holes catching the endless winter rains.

The spring rains will gradually effact that hillside of 3,000 fox-holes below St. Gilles, the edge of the depression which the Americans, with good reason, came to call Death Valley. Already the winter rains have caved in the enormous dugout hollowed in the ravine slope in Coupru for the headquarters of the 23rd Lnfantry at the end of June. Poor, dingy Coupru. The debris still litters the floor of the village church, and the torn camouflage still flutters from the belfry which served as a lookout when the men of the 23rd went into the fight abreast of their pals, the Marines.

Forerunner of New Invasion

But, swept by the war for only a season instead of, as at Verdun, for four years, this countryside will soon lose it scars, and the tourists must hurry. Already their forerunners are abroad in the land. Stray, unexplained civilians, nurses on leave, gobs on leave, Red Cross workers, they stream forth from each train that stops at Chateau-Thierry. At Reims they file, awed, through the maimed cathedral, which, for all its wounds and burns, is still as wonderful as the Venus de Milo or the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

At Chateau-Thierry they gaze on the riddled walls and pace that never-to-be-forgotten left bank of the river where the men of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion began, before the dawn of June 1, the fire that held the bridges to the end. The tourists stare sentimentally at the more westerly wooden bridge which, unfortunately, does not happen to have been in existence at the time of the battle.

Then, for 35 francs, they get a tottering, one-seated buggy, which drags they out to Belleau Woods, that nightmare bit of distorted timber, stripped rocks and blackened earth which is known on the French maps as the **Wood of the Marne Brigade.** After this they buy some neatly polished German shells which the folks in Bouresches and Torcy are gathering with which to recoup their fortunes.

"Souvenirs of the Great War"

They pause again at Chateau-Thierry to do some shopping at the stores which carry the sign, "Souvenirs of the Great War." Thus laden, they take a bus up to the Bois du Chatelet, to the edge of which woodland the newly arrived troops of the 4th Division fought their way at the beginning of the counter-offensive last July.

There, just a few minutes' walk beyond Bezu-St. Germain, is the huge, circular iron gun emplacement. The tourists write home happily that they have seen the spot from which the Big Bertha fired its mysterious shells on Paris. What they have really seen is an emplacement planned for another such gun, but apparently never used. However, it doesn't matter. Who cares? Probably not the tourists, and certainly not the owners of the busses, who will be able to take up the next National Loan all by themselves without noticing it.

Pacifists Chew Cud Where Colonels Directed Battle

There are some sights, some shrines on the edge of the battle, of which the official guides know nothing and which the tourists are unlikely to see. It seems improbable, for instance, that the tourists will ever find their way in such great numbers to the historic, but little known, heights south of Soissons, where, on the memorable July 18, 1918, one of the most potent offensive weapons ever forged was thrust forward by Marshal Foch to cut the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and thus catch the Germans in the salient that reached to the Marne. Standing on that highland area, which the 1st and 2nd American Divisions, with the Moroccans between them, overran in those sweltering days, the pilgrim can say, "Here, on July 18, 1918, the tide of the great war turned."

Yet, so incredibly swift was the blow there struck and so swiftly did the tide of battle move far beyond that the famous highlands themselves are less scarred than many other areas farther east and south, and the villages and towns are less populous with American memories. Yet, Berzy-le-Sac, now all in ruins, and poor, belabored Vierzy are American memorials of one of the most dashing and important engagements in history.

The Land of Quarries

Here is the land of quarries, from which the blinking Germans crawled forth to find the whole surface of the earth overrun with young gun-toting Americans in no mood for soft fighting. Here is Chavigny Farm, the utterly demolished 13th century farmhouse which marked the extreme right of the American jump-off and which had been the training ground for the old American Field Service. Here is Longpont, with the fine de Montesquiou chateau laid low in the dust. Longpont at whose gates the Lafayette Escadrille encamped.

Here, a short distance back through the wonder-forest of Villers-Cotteret, is Pierrefonds, whose towering chateau looked down on the bloody remnants of the 2nd Division, gathered wearily there on July 21 after its naked rush of 26 hours. That chateau visible for miles and miles, has new scars from bomb and cannon to show. It shows, too, long halls that were built to house the men-at-arms of the Duc D'Orleans, but which housed Yank troops all last summer. The old caretaker is still rosy with his recollections of their Fourth of July dinner, at which he was an honored guest.

The tourish, for instance, is never likely to find that damp, far-reaching cave which burrows into the hill just outside of Couvres on the road to Mortefontaine. Only some still dangling telephone wires are left to tell the passerby that it was once the headquarters of the 1st Division, when prisoners choked the ravine outside and the roads were gay with Scotch troops coming up fresh and hearty to relieve the dogtired Yanks.

Second's Old P.C.

The tourist is almost sure to miss the sleepy old farmhouse just outside Bezu-le-Guéry, where the headquarters of the 2nd Division was established during the period of the Belleau Woods fighting. Time was then no car could approach the spot and the vast, aromatic manure pile was heroically left undisturbed lest its sudden disappearance should hint something to the photographers of the enemy air-fleet. The pile is still undisturbed.

The tool-shed, which once served as a witness-box for the long procession of German prisoners, has reopened for business, and the old telephone exchange is packed with new garnered grain. The long stable, once crowded with maps and fire-eating colonels and the like, is now crowded with pacifists—a long row of them, placidly chewing their cuds.

Mme. Bellanger, mistress of the farm, has nothing left to recall the American invasion except her own uplifting memory of having had four generals at once in her spare room and her rueful recollection that, though the Americans had sworn to her the enemy would never reach her farm, she lost heart in the nervous first fortnight of July and sold all her stock to some Parisian robbers of her acquaintance.

O.D. Still in Evidence Up and Down Marne Salient

Not all the Am[illegible] in the Chateau-Thierry [illegible]. There are the ambulance men and the photographic squads on duty there. There are the occasional line officers back on the old terrain to point out the best subjects for the cameras to record. There are the men of the Graves' Registration Service who are gathering the scattered dead into little, neatly-fenced, roadside cemeteries. Five hundred here, 150 there, thousands of bare, sodless mounds, each with its wooden cross and metal tag, with here and there a stupefying funeral wreath laid there by some French friend, or perhaps a cluster of pansies, planted by French hands on the grave of "An unknown American," buried alongside the Paris highway he died defending.

FRENCH chefs are clever and cooks are great but can they make anything half so good as the tasty, home-made fruit-pies Mother used to make with

Minute Tapioca

WILD YANK AIRMAN SCARE WILD GEESE

Migratory Birds No Longer Have Monopoly of Old German Sky

Above the valleys of the Moselle and the Rhine, the flocks of geese, winging northward through Germany, are turning affrighted from their courses these days. Their air lanes are crowded with terrifying monsters. Freedom of the skies is theirs no longer.

In their migrations, the big, gray honkers, after the way of their species, ever would follow the winding Moselle into the north. But these bright days, which herald the coming of summer in the land of the Germans and warn the geese to be on their way, have brought into the heavens trespassers who also have a penchant for following the meanderings of rivers, though not necessarily into the north.

The trespassers are flying men of the American Air Service. There are four squadrons of them. Some of them are photographing hundreds of miles of country in Germany. The work they are doing is preparation against any new war the Huns ever may attempt to wage. The banks of the Moselle and the Rhine, roads and woods, cities and fortifications and strategic military points, manufacturing plants and many other places that loom large in importance on maps in wartime are being photographed and the pictures filed away for study and future reference. They may never be needed, but if they ever were, America would not have to depend on German maps.

Hundreds of Pictures

At Euren, just across the Moselle from Trier, once a German Zeppelin and aviation field, are stationed two Aero Squadrons, and at Coblenz are two more. They have taken hundreds of pictures of Metz and surrounding territory, up and down the valley of the Moselle, Strasbourg, and many towns and cities in Germany and Luxembourg.

While the Army of Occupation is doing squads right and those other things which keep it alert for its watch on the Rhine, the aviators are busy in the air. Even without threatening Archies below and the aerial barrages that only a few months ago were the German barriers in front of Rhineland, the work of Captain Liekens and his squadron and the other squadrons has its daily hazards. There are accidents, some of them tragic, but the work must be done.

The Air Service is functioning in Germany.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICA

FURTHER INFORMATION FOR A.E.F. TOURISTS TO THE UNITED STATES

One of the principal sights in America which no one should miss is the bridge across the Missouri river between Schenectary, the capital city of Indianapolis, and Seattle, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus.

Names for American cities and States have been chosen only after much deliberation. Buffalo, N. Y., is so called because of the scarcity of buffalo there; Indiana on account of its lack of Indians; Los Angeles is famed because of its paucity of angels, and so on.

Do not leave your Army socks lying around loose. Someone might step on them and break them.

Among the principal boroughs of New York City are Manhattan, Bronx and Martini.

In the interval between the spending of your last Army pay and the receipt of your first civilian wages, don't waste time going through the financial district to visit the so-called trust companies. They won't, in your case, for a nickel.

A few sartorial hints may not come amiss. A collar is a thing that goes around your neck just above where you had the itch. Underclothes are not usually cut out with a cross saw and modeled to fit the basement furnace, as in the Army. Caps are made of cloth and worn on the head, but otherwise have no relation to the Army idea of the article by the same name. Garters are a survival of the prehistoric football shin guard and are held in position by the socks.

If you ever become homesick for a French "express" train, try a New York surface car.

Contrary to general opinion, there are other industries in the United States besides the canning and exporting of salmon. The chief of these is the canning and exporting of corned beef. The other is the canning and exporting of hash.

American policemen are not French, but Irish.

If possessed of sufficient funds, you can buy more than two packages of cigarettes or two cakes of chocolate in American stores.

If your former captain turns up in civil life as your adding machine operator, it might be well to get permission to speak to him from your top bookkeeper before bawling him out.

That America is the land of opportunities is witnessed by the fact that there whole families, instead of single individuals, win fame and fortune. Notable examples are the Seven Sutherlands, the Smith Brothers, the Dolly Sisters, the galaxy of Ringlings, the Siamese Twins and the Katzenjammers.

America is divided politically between the States that voted for the prohibition amendment and Connecticut.

The study of distinctions in methods of traveling is edifying. In America you get a first class ticket and ride on any car you want, whereas in France you get a third class ticket and ride in any car you get.

Americans usually go through their own private delousing plants every Saturday night.

It will be useless to clutter up your barracks bag with German helmets, as the same things of superior quality are being turned out in large numbbers by factories in Grand Rapids, Glens Falls and Jersey City.

Don't try to flirt with the mamoiselle behind the bar in the cafe back home. Her name is almost invariably Steve or Gus.

NOW HE WANTS A TELESCOPE

"Have you any broken fever thermometers?" inquired a major upon entering an A.E.F. dispensary.

"Broken thermometers?" repeated the pharmacist, surprised at the strange request.

"Yes," answered the major, "I have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and want some mercury to silver my gold leaves."

READY FOR EMERGENCIES

Inspecting Officer: What's the matter with your pack? It looks about four times as bulky as those of the other men.

"Yessir, I got one extra suit of issue underwear in there."

"Oh—all right, then."

Buck: Say, these here now kings of France weren't much on rank, was they?

Corporal: How's that, buddie?

Buck: Why, they was most of them Louis's.

Historic days for those who live
Where Bar-sur-Aube breaks into fame,
And has for guests two royal heads
Who came to watch a football game.

GRIDIRON SERIES SHIFTS TO BAR-SUR-AUBE TODAY

And years from now those lads who play
Where chalk-lines mark a field of green
Will say, "But I have hit the line
When cheered on by a king and queen."

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN TO WITNESS FOOTBALL GAME

Will Be Guests of General Pershing This Afternoon at Bar-sur-Aube

FIRST ARMY PLAYS S.O.S.

Both Clubs Have Won Victories in First Round of Series—Game Tomorrow

Three games in the series for the A.E.F. football championship have been played and three teams have been eliminated, leaving four in the field. Today the battle shifts to Bar-sur-Aube, where the First Army champions, the 26th Division, will meet the best team of the Second Army, the 7th Division. Tomorrow at the Velodrome, near Paris, the 89th Division, champion of the Army of Occupation, will play the eleven from the Intermediate Section, S.O.S.

A notable gathering will be on hand for the contest at Bar-sur-Aube today, including the King and Queen of Belgium, Gen. J. J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., and their respective staffs.

The story is told that a certain Belgian colonel, attached to the King's staff, saw one of the A.E.F. championship games, on a field entirely surrounded by howling, cheering doughboys, with three bands blaring, and with a snake dance between halves. The impression left upon the mind of the European Army officer, accustomed to the dignity of European court life and unused to the wild rooting characteristic of American sports, was vivid. He told the King about it. And so the Belgian monarch wrote General Pershing that he should like to witness an American football game. The Commander-in-Chief passed the word along to Col. Walt C. Johnson, Chief Athletic Officer, and he arranged to have Friday's contest transferred to Bar-sur-Aube, when he will referee the battle himself.

89th DIVISION FROM S.O.S.

Outplays St. Nazaire from Every Angle—Stands Pat When Opponents Threaten

Stonewall Jackson in the heyday of his glory never fought with greater stubbornness, nor with greater success, than the eleven pigskin representatives of the Third Army in the game with St. Nazaire last Friday, when the men from the Army of Occupation triumphed over Eddie Hart's S.O.S. team, 13 to 0.

A consistently powerful attack and a defense that left nothing to be desired, were the two outstanding factors that contributed to the victory. And to these must be added the individual work of Lindsey, who scored the first touchdown, and who repeatedly out-punted the great Mahan. Two of his kicks were for 70 and 66 yards, respectively.

But the real feature of the game came shortly after the St. Nazaire team trotted out on the field for the second half with the score standing 7 to 0 against it. Imbued with renewed determination to even matters up and land a victory, St. Nazaire took the ball and by a series of rushes and end runs, planted it within one foot of the 89th Division's goal line on a first down. It was a 1,000 to 1 bet that St. Nazaire would make a touchdown but the hefty line of the team from the Rhine viewed the situation optimistically, dug in, as it were, repulsed four successive smashes of the enemy, and regained the ball.

St. Nazaire's rooters, and the players themselves, read the handwriting on the wall, and as a result the 89th resumed the offensive with renewed pep while St. Nazaire lost heart. Shortly afterward, the 89th worked the ball down to the St. Nazaire eleven's 16 yard line where "Pottsy" Clark went around the end for the second touchdown.

The Line-Up and Summary

St. Nazaire		89th Division
Sgt. Elmore	C	Lieut. Lewis
Sgt. Cardoza	L.G.	Sgt. Flanagan
Cpl. Bertleman	R.G.	Capt. Withington
Pvt. Bendurant	L.T.	Lieut. Schweiger
Lieut. Beckel	R.T.	Cpl. Thompson
Cpl. Siebert	L.E.	Pvt. Laslett
Pvt. McLennan	R.E.	Lieut. Higgins
Pvt. Maloney	Q.B.	Capt. Gerhardt
Cpl. Barrett	L.H.B.	Lieut. Lindsey
Sgt. Essler	R.H.B.	Lieut. P. Clark
Lieut. Mahan	F.B.	Lieut. Padfield

Substitutions—W. K. Clark for Laslett; Bowman for Bertleman; Liversedge for Bondurant, Hastings for Essler; Fletcher for Higgins; Nelson for Padfield.

Touchdowns—Lindsey, P. Clark. Goal—Lindsey.

Officials—Referee, Lieut. Col. Withington; umpire, Maj. Otis L. Guernsey; field judge, Capt. J. J. O'Hare, head linesman, Col. Carl L. Ristine.

Score by quarters:

St. Nazaire	0	0	0	0—	0
89th Division	0	7	0	6—	13

G.H.Q. IS S.O.L. IN FIRST GAME

Intermediate Section Eleven Cleans Up, Using Whitewash With Telling Effect

The S.O.S. got even with G.H.Q. Saturday for all the drilling and the courts martial and the long, dry, official orders. It was a great day for all ranks up to and including the second "loots." Briefly summed up it was the worst defeat suffered by General Headquarters in the present war—a 25-to-0 blow from the rear. Whew!

The whitewash was administered by 11 grinning youngsters of the Intermediate Section, S.O.S., recruited for the fray from Gievres, St. Aignan, Bourges and Tours.

Time and again the field general leading the G.H.Q. aggregation ordered a charge toward the opponents' goal line but all the heroism and strategy of Chaumont proved futile against the powerful defense of the winners.

Both teams resorted to the old style of play and confined their efforts to attempts to gain ground with hard, straight football. Peterson scored the first touchdown in the opening quarter, plowing through the line like a Ford tractor. He registered another in the second chapter on a short end run after Kelly had skirted the field for a 28-yard gain.

Chaumonts representatives plainly showed the lack of practice, due to the fact that the team had only been playing together five days and under the circumstances their showing was very creditable.

The Line-Up and Summary

S.O.S.		G.H.Q.
Sprague	C	Johnson
Grimm	R.G.	Thomas
Van Holt	L.G.	Taylor
Yount	R.T.	Strong
Cobb	L.T.	Harnett
Shelton	R.E.	Yeager
Boyd	L.E.	Coughlin
Sconce	Q.B.	Folze
Kelly	R.H.B.	Holmes
Darling	L.H.B.	Menoskey
Peterson	F.B.	Welsh

S.O.S. Substitutions—Johnson for Cobb; Major Miller for Kelly; Royse for Darling; Rue for Peterson; Taylor for Grimm; Parr for Van Holt; Brown for Yount; Dohry for Boyd; Zabetz for Shelton.

G.H.Q. Substitutes—Fowler for Coughlin; Ross for Johnson; Holmes for Ross; McFarlane for Holmes; Gaunt for Yeager; Lewis for Menosky; Henry for Welsh; Ingram for Thomas.

Touchdowns—Peterson 2, Sconce, Miller. Goals—Van Holt, one in four tries.

Score by quarters:

S.O.S.	13	6	0	6—	25
G.H.Q.	0	0	0	0—	0

Officials—Referee, Lieut. Col. W. Withington (Michigan) 7th Division. Umpire, Maj. Otis L. Guernsey (Yale), 80th Division. Field Judge, Capt. J. J. O'Hare (West Point), Advance Section. Head linesman, Col. Carl L. Ristine (Missouri), 35th Division.

BOXER MENTIONED IN TWO INDORSEMENTS; ON BOOKS AS AWOL

The following clipping and correspondence is interesting:

From the New York Police Gazette:

"Angie Ratner, the Bronx (N.Y.) middleweight, who has been fighting overseas with Uncle Sam's forces, has been promoted for bravery. Angie, who was previously a top sergeant, did such good work in capturing many Germans that he received three decorations and also has been appointed a second lieutenant. In a letter he says that he practiced his right swing on many of the Germans' chins."

From The Stars and Stripes to Officer in Charge, Central Records Office:

1—Request that we be furnished information as to whether the facts in the inclosed clipping are true. If so, further request that date of enlistment and promotion to various grades be furnished, also dates when decorations were conferred and particulars regarding same.

1st Ind.

From Central Records Office to Commanding Officer, Company A, 52nd Pioneer Infantry, inviting attention to attached correspondence.

1—The records of this office show Sgt. Angie Ratner, No. 3150247, to be a member of, and present for duty with, Company A, 52nd Pioneer Infantry.

2nd Ind.

From Commanding Officer, Company A, 52nd Pioneer Infantry, to Officer in Charge, Central Records Office.

1—The above-named soldier was sent on detached service from this company in November for the purpose of boxing in the British-American boxing tournament, London.

2—As yet he has not reported to the company. He is carried on our records at present as AWOL, per instructions received from Commanding General, District of Paris.

3—The achievements noted in the attached clipping must have been won in London after leaving this company.

S. O. S. FIGHTERS FLOCK TO TOURS

Championship Boxing to Be Held There Week Commencing Monday

The eyes of soldier-sport-fans all over the American E.F. will be centered next week on the championship boxing tournament of the S.O.S., which opens at Tours on Monday. The bouts will last a week with three fights going on at all times in two big hangars.

The fighters began to arrive yesterday, and are being quartered in four barracks reserved for the purpose. While in Tours they will be on attached service with the First Casual Athletic Company, under command of Gunnery Sergeant O'Neil, an old time fighter and once sparring partner of John L. Sullivan, who will "top" the company. Provisions have been made for training and working out, so that the athletes can keep in good condition, while awaiting their turn to enter the ring. A separate mess, run as a training table, will be served.

Boxing teams of ten men each with four trainers and two officers will represent the nine athletic sections. The preliminary bouts will begin Monday morning at 9:30 the morning session continuing until 11:30. After an intermission for lunch the first afternoon round will start promptly at 1:30, and the milling will continue until 4 o'clock. Mess will be served at 4:30, and the evening bouts will commence at 6:30 and finish at 9:30.

Winners in the seven classes will compete Saturday night in the finals for the championship of the S.O.S. The champions will be trained at Tours for the A.E.F. championship finals in Paris.

A staff of nine judges has been picked for the bouts, to work in relays. The referees will be Capt. John Craige, of the 11th Marines, who has charge of the tournament; Capt. James McVey, who trained Jim Corbett for his fight with John L. Sullivan and later with Fitzsimmons; Sgt. Mike O'Dowd, middleweight-champion of the world, who won his bouts for the King's trophy at London in December; and Mike Leonard, the old heavy weight, now a Y.M.C.A. secretary.

The two large hangars are in readiness for the fights. There are three regulation 24-foot rings and accommodation for 2,000 spectators. Admission will be free on the basis of first come first served, although it may be necessary to make different arrangements for the finals Saturday night.

Preliminary bouts will consist of three rounds of three minutes each with a one-minute intermission, and the finals will consist of five three-minute rounds with one minute intermission. At 9 o'clock each morning the boxers will go on the scales. They will be allowed a leeway of one pound over that of the class in which they are entered. A.A.U. rules will govern.

PARIS BASKETBALL LEAGUE STARTS PLAY

Chateau-Thierry Five One of Seven Clubs Included in Organization

Seven basketball teams recruited from organizations in and around Paris have been formed into a league, and the pennant winner will represent the District of Paris in the A.E.F. finals.

The teams are from Overall Park, 143rd Field Artillery, Orly Acceptance Park, Clignancourt Barracks, Clichy Post M.T.C. American Peace Conference and Chateau-Thierry. The Chateau-Thierry quintette was taken into the league because its isolated position on the map made the Paris clubs its nearest neighbors.

Capt. A. H. Muhr, athletic officer for the District of Paris, has assigned Lieut. M. K. Greiggs to supervise the circuit.

All games are played either at the Gymnase Voltaire or at Overall Park.

The schedule is as follows:

March 22—Overall Park vs. Orly and Clichy vs. Clignancourt at Gymnase Voltaire.
" 24—143rd F.A. vs. Chateau-Thierry at Gymnase Voltaire.
" 26—143rd F.A. vs. Chateau-Thierry at Gymnase Voltaire. Overall Park vs. Clignancourt and Clichy vs. Orly at Overall Park.
" 29—Clichy vs. 143rd F.A. at Gymnase Voltaire, Orly vs. Chateau-Thierry and Clignancourt vs. A.P.C. at Overall Park.
" 31—Orly vs. A.P.C. and Clignancourt vs. Chateau-Thierry at Gymnase Voltaire.

89TH TRIMS 90TH AT BASKET-BALL

The 89th Division basketball team won the first game on its season's schedule when it defeated the 90th Division, 24 to 23 at Wehlen, Germany.

The game was a fight from start to finish, the score being even at practically every point. The goal which won for the 89th Division was thrown in the last half minute of play.

At the end of the first half the score stood 12 to 12, and during the second half each side had to battle for every point. Captain C. P. Weaver refereed.

The line-up was as follows:—

89th Division—Johnson, C.; Miller, R.F., Van Boskirk, L.F.; Gertchen, R.G.; Thomas, L.G.

90th Division—Hale, C.; Melby-Booth, R.F.; Boxley, L.F.; Griffith, R.G.; Stewart, L.G.

TWO INDIAN GRIDIRON STARS OF SECOND ARMY

Americans are all Indians, more or less, when they don football armor and get out on the gridiron, but the 88th Division eleven, which was eliminated by a nose in the Second Army pigskin race, boasts two real aborigines in Pvt. Tom Necklace and Sgt. Frederick Bender. Necklace was for three years running mate with Jim Thorpe on the famous Carlisle team, and Bender, who, by the way, is a brother of "Chief" Bender, the great baseball pitcher, made his mark with the Haskell Indians. Their work during the recent championship games in the Second Army gives additional weight to the oft-repeated statement that the Redskin is a born football player.

CRACK POLO PLAYERS AND MANY NOTED HORSEMEN IN REMOUNT SERVICE RANKS

If anyone should care to take the time to go through the list of names of the 500 officers and 14,000 enlisted men in the Remount Service, of which Col. F. S. Armstrong, Cavalry, is the chief, there would be fund a galaxy of start in every branch of sport in which the horse plays a part.

A polo team could be organized overnight that would be hard picking for the best of clubs; enough good riders could be secured to make a good showing either on the flat or over the jumps. It would also be possible to get enough trainers to take care of enough strings to provide a race meeting. There are also enough show riders in the Remount Service to make a creditable showing on the tanbark in any ring. If a wild west show was needed to complete an entertainment, enough broncho riders could be secured to give a crowd all the thrills.

During the war these horsemen did not have much time to devote to keeping in shape for future contests. All of them had their hands full seeing to it that their horses were fed and groomed and the stables and corrals kept in good shape. After that wagons and harness required their attention. These sportsmen took to the Remount Service like ducks to water. The same care they had been in the habit of giving their blooded horses back in the States was given the poor animals that made the rounds from Remount Depots to combat troops and the front and then back again to depots by way of the veterinary hospitals.

One passing through the Remount Depots in the A.E.F. would be surprised if told that some of the young officers seen slopping joyfully through the mud in the roughest kind of clothing had in the past been deciding factors in famous polo matches. Among the polo players available are such men as Antelo Devereaux, Victor C. Mather, Carleton F. Burke, Phil Randolph and half a dozen others who have played on some of the best teams in the United States.

There are also a few broncho riders of fame in the list of athletes in the Remount Service. L. C. Giles and F. E. Carroll have both seen much service with bucking horses and have earned first money in some of the best known rings in the West.

Since the rush of horses to the front has diminished, commanding officers of the various Remount Depots are making plans for horse shows to be held in the spring. Later it is possible that the various winners will be brought together to decide the championship.

The work of the Remount Officers does not stop with the depots. Some of the best work done in the Remount Service in France was with combat troops at the front when an animal was worth his weight in gold. The Remount Officers did some splendid missionary work among green troops in teaching them the art of caring for animals in the field under the most adverse circumstances. This missionary work was none too easy in those days either. Many of the men in the service were from large cities and had never had any experience with animals. The essentials in caring for animals had to be explained and demonstrated time and again but results were obtained.

LE MANS BEATEN IN FAST CONTEST

Superior Weight of 36th Division Proves Too Much for Plucky S.O.S. Team

Outweighed but game to the core, the eleven from the Le Mans Forwarding Camp put up a remarkable defensive battle against the 36th Division team Monday, but was finally beaten, 13 to 0.

Like Marshal Foch, who, after his right and left were shattered, attacked in the center, the Le Mans team, whenever its goal was threatened in the first half, regained the ball and struck back with a bulldog persistence that won the admiration of all.

While the 36th Division team was composed largely of college men from below the Mason and Dixon line, there was not a college player on the Le Mans team which makes its showing all the more impressive. Its eleven players are all non-commissioned officers and privates from one battery, Battery C, 105th Field Artillery.

In the second half the weight and drive of the older and more experienced 36th Division aggregation told, but the score hardly conveys an idea of the fierceness of the struggle, as the second touchdown was not made until half a minute before the referee's whistle ended the game.

The Line-Up and Summary

36th Division		Le Mans
Sgt. Frey	C	Sgt. Morgan
Lieut. Leiter	R.G.	Pvt. Wanelssian
Pvt. Mahsed	L.G.	Pvt. Plefka
Sgt. Tallot	R.T.	Pvt. Rysavage
Sgt. Kelly	L.T.	Pvt. Pomletor
Pvt. Bellieu	R.E.	Sgt. Davies
Pvt. McCuller	L.E.	Pvt. Strong
Capt. Whitney	Q.B.	Sgt. Hughes
Lieut. Clark	R.H.B.	Cpl. Hahn
Lieut. Fetterolf	L.H.B.	Sgt. Evans
Pvt. Cranfill	F.B.	Sgt. Jones

Substitutions—Kusack for Wanelssian, Hughes for Hahn, Nodazewski for Pomletor, Gray for Tallot, Cropper for Leiter, Lookabaugh for Clark, Hartzell for Cropper, Kendrick for Bellieu, Clark for Fetterolf.

Touchdowns—Fetterolf, Clark. Goal—Mahsed.

Score by quarters:

36th Division	0	0	7	6—	13
Le Mans	0	0	0	0—	0

Officials: Referee—Lieut. Col. W. Withington (Michigan), 7th Division. Umpire—Capt. J. J. O'Hare (West Point), Advance Section, S.O.S. Field Judge—Lieut. John W. Leonard, 5th Division. Head Linesman—Col. Carl L. Ristine (Missouri), 35th Division. Linesmen—Maj. D. R. Nelson, 36th Division, and Lieut. F. W. Green, 28th Division.

K. OF C. BOXING SHOW AT NANTES

Members of the A.E.F. stationed in and around Nantes were treated to a real boxing entertainment last week at the Salle Colbert theater when the Knights of Columbus staged their first show in that city.

More than 3,000 wearers of the O.D. cloth were on hand and the show was a big success. The bouts, which numbered four in all, and the battle royal, were full of action from start to finish.

In a sensational three-round mill, Sgt. Allen Beck, of the 36th Service Company of Nantes, and Sgt. D. A. Blankers of the 66th Marines of St. Nazarie, boxed a draw. Both men were in good condition and gave a fine exhibition of the manly art of self-defense. Their weight was announced at the ringside as 160 pounds.

A three-round opener between Charlie Perelli, 101st Infantry, and Frank Pilerski, 13th Regiment, U.S.M.C., was won by the former by a shade.

Never Wolf, 66th Marines, proved too much for Johnnie Hanlon of Casual Company No. 1 in their part of the evening's entertainment, which was a three-round go. Wolf's ability to hit in the clinches gave him the verdict.

"Battling" Carlos, a Frenchman of Paris, was given the decision over Frank Dooling of the U.S.S. Geneive in the second round of a scheduled three-round bout. Captain Brady, the referee, awarded the battle to Carlos on fouls committed by Dooling.

A battle royal between six colored soldiers furnished lots of comedy for the fight fans.

Dominica Bonini, speed merchant of the Q.M. Detachment, Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, A.P.O. 780, through his manager, Pvt. Bert W. Jackson, challenges any man in the A.E.F. who thinks he can ride a motorcycle for a race or number of races over any distance and under any conditions.

54TH PIONEERS ACTIVE IN SPORTS

Company B Lands Soccer League Pennant, Beating Company C, 1 to 0

The 54th Pioneer Infantry is the latest unit to cast its hat into the athletic ring of the Army of Occupation, and in a short time should be able to give its rivals in the Third Army an interesting tussle for A.E.F. championship honors.

Its soccer football league which has been holding forth on the Rhine field at Neuendorf, has just completed its schedule. Company B nosing out Company C for the flag. The contest these two clubs waged to decide the title will go down in the Army of Occupation sport history as one of the best battles ever staged.

When the two teams took the field neither had a defeat chalked against its record and owing to the great interest in the outcome it was decided to hunt up a strictly neutral referee. Accordingly, Corporal Clarke, of the famous Middlesex Regiment, British Army, with the British Mission in Cologne, was invited to handle the game. He accepted and his work was satisfactory to all concerned.

By a splendid exhibition of team work Company B finally won out, 1 to 0, before a crowd of about 2,000 Yanks and Germans.

Company B is anxious to play other soccer football teams in the Third Army, and will meet all comers, first come first served.

WOMEN MANAGES BEAU DESERT BOUTS

Tommy McFarland may have been floored by the interview with the lady boxing promoter at Trier, according to the story published in a Paris morning paper recently, but had the little scrapper asked to see the fistic manager of the Beau Desert Hospital, near Bordeaux, he would have gone down over the knock-out route for the count.

Under the personal direction of Miss Hamilton, an Oberlin College girl with the American Red Cross, boxing has been a regular feature at the Red Cross hut at Beau Desert for the past six months. Miss Hamilton has been presenting such fast cards she has earned the respect, admiration and envy of the male fight managers at the base.

While the work of Miss Egle Rshman, of Los Angeles, as a boxing promoter at the Red Cross recreation hut at Hospital 12, Trier, is not to be discounted, Beau Desert lays claim to having had the first lady boxing promoter in the A.E.F. in Miss Hamilton, who, by the way, is also interested in other branches of athletics.

But looking at the proposition from another angle, we have to doff our old chapeau to these splendid American women who are overseas working to make our stay in a strange, though friendly, land less irksome.

Women fight managers for the A.E.F.! Shades of Dr. Mary Walker, what will they be running next?

READY MADE O.D. SUIT WON'T FIT THIS MAN

Pvt. P. J. Ryan, of the 207th Company, Military Police, who, while a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club, was national amateur champion at throwing the hammer for five years, 1913 to '17, is training for the S.O.S. track meet in April. Pat stands over six feet six inches and weighs more than 300 pounds. As the Army has no issue uniform that will fit him, he holds the distinction of being the only private in the A.E.F. for whom Uncle Sam provides custom made clothing.

The Richelieu prisoner of war camp is to have a six team baseball league, which will begin practice immediately. The league topnotcher will be entered for the Service Supply pennant.

355TH INFANTRY CAPTURES SEVEN FIRSTS IN MEET

Proves Supremacy Over Best Track Material in 89th Division

Kendall Finishes Ahead of Big Field in Mile Run—Hildebrand Stars in Jumps

Romping in with a clear margin of 20 points over its nearest competitor, the 355th Infantry easily won the track championship of the 89th Division in a meet held on the Golden Barracks parade grounds in Trier, Germany.

The doughboys rolled up 37 points, followed by the 314th Engineers with 17, the 340th Machine Gun Battalion with 16, and the 353rd Infantry with 14.

The showing of the winners was remarkable, in that they captured seven firsts, one second and one third in a program of twelve events, proving especially strong in the distance runs and dashes. Kendall took the mile run; Blackburn captured the 100-yard dash; Hendrix annexed the 440-yard run, and Carpenter landed ahead of all competitors in the standing broad jump. The other events won by the 355th were the mile and the 880-yard relays and the tug-of-war.

Hildebrand, of the 314th Engineers, proved to be the individual star of the meet. He won first place in the running broad and high jumps, third place in the standing broad jump, and second place in the shot put, thereby scoring the greatest number of points annexed by any single competitor.

The Summary

Mile Run—First, Kendall, 355th Inf.; second, Foster, 356th Inf.; third, Faulkner, 356th Inf. Time, 5:25 2-5.

Tug of War—First 355th Inf.; second, 340th F.A.; third, 356th Inf.; fourth, 342nd F.A.

440-Yard Dash—First, Hendrix, 355th Inf.; second, Hibbard, 340th M.G. Bn.; third, Pike, 356th Inf.; fourth Haupt, 353rd Inf. Time, 1:05 2-5.

High Jump—First, Hildebrand, 314th Engrs.; second, Brooks, 341st F.A.; third, Henry, 341st F.A.; fourth, Hixon, 314th Engrs. Height, 5 feet, 5 inches.

Shot Put—First, Lieut. Montessette, 341st F.A.; second, Hildebrand, 314th Engrs.; third, Severance, 354th Inf.; fourth, Ward, 354th Inf. Distance, 38 feet, 1 inch.

Three-Mile Run—First, Foster, 356th Inf.; second, Webber, 314th A.T.; third, Yangubin, 353rd Inf. Time, 19:11 4-5.

Mile Relay—First, 355 Inf.; second, 340th M.G. Bn.; third, 353rd Inf.; fourth, 356th Inf. Time, 4:22.

Standing Broad Jump—First, Carpenter, 355 Inf.; second, Kelly, 353rd Inf.; third, Hildebrand, 314th Engrs.; fourth, Hixon, 314 Engrs. Distance, 9 feet, 2½ inches.

Running Broad Jump—First, Hildebrand, 314th Engrs.; second, Brown, 342nd F.A.; third, Lambeth, 342nd F.A.; fourth, Moser, 353rd Inf. Distance, 17 feet, 4 inches.

100-Yard Dash—First, Blackburn, 355th Inf.; second, Williams, 340th M.G. Bn.; third, Meents, 355th Inf.; fourth, Hart, 342nd F.A. Time, 11 2-5.

880-Yard Run—First, Lieut. McKenzie, 340th M.G. Bn.; second, Clapp, 355th Inf.; third, Potter, 355th Inf.; fourth, Arendt, 354th Inf. Time, 2:19 2-5.

880-Yard Relay—First, 355th Inf.; second, 354th Inf.; third 340th M.G. Bn. Time, 1:56 1-5.

YANKS WIN FROM FRENCH BY NOSE

Fighters of the 317th Infantry took four of the six Franco-American boxing matches at the "Homeward Bound" celebration of the 80th Division. Ten thousand persons saw the bouts which were held in the open air amphitheater of the 317th Infantry at Jully.

Jimmy Bronson, patron saint of the Cirque de Paris, refereed the mix-ups, which were the liveliest seen in the Blue Ridge area. There were two knockouts, while the other bouts went four rounds to a decision. A battle royal between members of a colored labor battalion closed the program.

The results follow:

Digrazio (115), 317th Infantry, was given the decision over Juillard (125) in a fast give-and-take mill.

Pallman (126), 317th Infantry, shaded Teligny (133) in a close battle.

Sirvain (140) wore down Mallon (135), 317th Infantry, and was given the decision by a wide margin.

Holmes (138), 324th Labor Battalion knocked out Roaretti (135) in the first round. Roaretti was unable to put up a defense against Holmes' whirlwind attack.

Garowski (148), 317th Infantry, knocked out Warlaz (150) in the first round. Warlaz suffered heavy punishment in the few seconds before his flop.

Klutz (185), former Belgian champion, outfought Richardson (190), 317th Infantry. Richardson failed in the infighting although he worried the Belgian several times with his right.

The Pacific Coast Baseball League has been enlarged from six to eight clubs.

CRACK ATHLETES OF S.O.S. GO TO COLOMBES TO TRAIN

HERE'S A BIRD WHO HAS A GROWL AND PASSES IT ALONG

One of our correspondents who wore the seat out of a good pair of O.D. trousers watching the numerous scoreless tie games played between football teams in the Second Army sends us the following:

Headquarters Company,
109th Infantry,
March 5, 1919.

Sporting Editor, THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Yesterday the 28th Division football team played the third consecutive tie game with the 5th Division eleven. Even an extra half failed in its purpose; therefore, I have the following suggestions to offer, i. e.:

First, manufacturers of service stripes should be notified not to discontinue their manufacture until a sufficient number are on hand to supply that part of the A.E.F. which desires to remain in France to see the final games played.

Secondly, the War Department at Washington should be notified that the problem of raising a standing army of any size, from 2,000,000 down, has been solved. All that is necessary is to send re-enlistment papers to all men in its A.E.F. and have them sign them, for they will probably want to draw the pay they have been in the habit of getting over here while waiting for the final game to be played.

It would also be a good idea to have the Y.M.C.A. stock up with various kinds of eats (especially candy and chocolate) to supply us as usual, and it may even be advisable to float a fifth Liberty Loan for the purpose of building Old Soldiers Homes and paying old-age pensions, as most of us will be unserviceable on account of age when we finally discover the champion football team of the A.E.F.

Sincerely yours,
Cpl. HENRY D. COX.

Alma H. Richards, Howard Drew, James Duncan and Others in Squad

BIG MEET COMING IN MAY

Some of America's Best Performers to Be Seen in Action in Track and Field Games

A squad of athletes were ordered to proceed to Colombes Stadium, near Paris, this week, for a course of training before participation in the S.O.S. track and field meet, which will be held at Colombes in May. These men are the stars of the nine different sections into which the S.O.S. has been divided. They will undergo a course of training under the best coaches and trainers that the service can produce.

Probably the hardest contested single event in the coming meet will be the pentathlon, not only because it is distinctly military, but for the reason that champions of former big meets are entered for it and in training. A few of these are Lieut. Alma H. Richards, 8th Infantry, formerly of Cornell University, Olympic and collegiate high jump champion; Pvt. Alvin L. Long, Evacuation Ambulance Co. 67, a University of Illinois man and crack pole vaulter; Sgt. William Sisson, 20th Engineers, formerly of Leland Stanford University, Western broad jump champion; and Pvt. Joseph Misback, Ordnance Dept., former Irish-American A.C. star.

The athletes ordered to Colombes for training, in addition to those already named, are Lieut. F. L. Maker, Chemical Warfare Service, formerly of the University of California, high jumper; Lieut. Ralph L. Byrd, 11th Marines, formerly of the University of Chicago, point winner at the Olympic games in Stockholm; Sgt. Howard Drew, 809th Pioneer Infantry, Olympic team man and joint holder of the world's record for the 100 yard dash; Lieut. James Duncan, Co. B, 11th Engineers, formerly of the Irish-American A.C., point winner in the Olympic games at Stockholm and holder of the world record for throwing the discuss; Lieut. Harry Worthington, Ordnance Dept., former Dartmouth and Exeter broad jumper; Sgt. W. J. Kennedy, 23rd Engineers, winner in several marathon races; Sgt. H. B. Cotton, Ordnance Dept., former Penn State middle distance runner; Cpl. S. S. Thompson, 207th M.P., high jumper and hurdler; Fred Zuna, Co. L, 2nd Pioneers, formerly of the Irish-American A.C., marathon runner; and Lieut. C. C. Carter, Q.M. Corps, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, sprinter.

78TH DIVISION HAS SOME GOOD BOXERS

Camp Dix Heavyweight Star Among Those After A.E.F. Honors

Every Monday evening in the 78th Division fight fans are given the opportunity of witnessing eight boxing bouts of the highest order. The Lightning Division at the present time is boasting of a stable of top notch scrappers, men who have proven their worth before entering the Army. "Fight Night" at the Semur Theater attracts an audience from all over the division and in many of the units the privilege of attending the contests is used as a reward for good work during the week.

Recently fighters from the 80th Division came over to the 78th full of confidence. The result was five wins for the Lightning fighters and one draw. That evening was really the initial exhibition and since that time the 78th has also won all bouts with the exception of one in the First Army Corps. They are now training for the coming contests in the First Army and are confident that they will make an excellent showing.

List of Heavyweights

The heavies are represented by Sam Nolan and Al Benedict. Sam Nolan held the championship heavy back at Camp Dix and in his career has met and vanquished many a hard two fisted fighter. Frankie Wagner, the pride of Jersey City, and Artie Fink, of Passaic, appear as contenders for middleweight honors. Wagner, whose real name is Frank Ferraro, is the first sergeant of Company F, 213th Infantry. There are two light-heavyweights, Kid Henry, of Rochester, and Bill McKinley.

In the lightweight class are many boys of excellent caliber, Johnny Martin, of Buffalo, with five victories and one defeat for a record; Paddy Quinlan, of Paterson, Neil Allison, of Waterloo, Iowa, who has defeated many top notchers in the middle west, and Smiling Walkowiak. This fighter refuses to change his name to more suitable ring monicker and likewise refuses to change his expression when swinging his dukes. The featherweight contenders are Jake Delucca, of Newark, and Cleary Marshall, of New York. Both boys have excellent ring records. Tommy O'Connor of Newark is the defender of the bantam class.

GOOD FISTIC CARD AT CAMP PONTANEZEN

Five good bouts were on the fistic program at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, last week, one of them being a grudge fight which proved very interesting.

It was the fourth bout between L. Smith and Ryan, both of the 37th Division. The man with the famous cough drop brothers finally won in the seventh round.

Greene, of the 319th Engineers, and Copules, of the 8th Infantry, fought a five-round draw in the lightweight class.

Cantanzero, 110th Engineers, and Blair, of Camp Hospital 33, hooked up in a 133-pound bout, Cantanzero winning in four rounds.

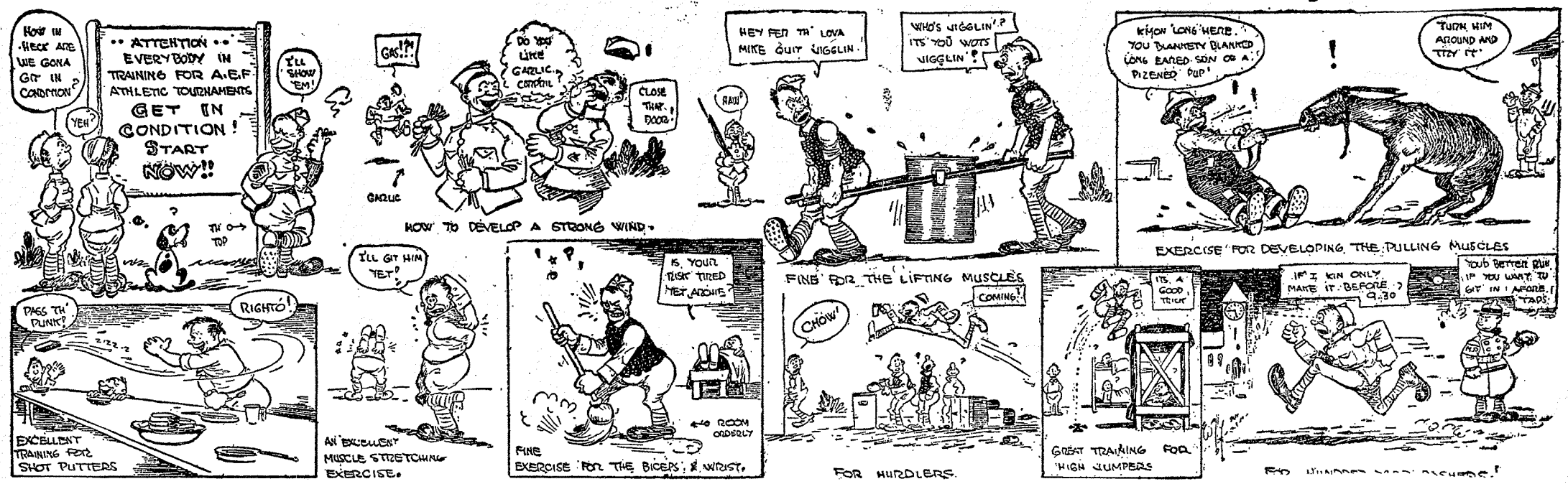
Forbes, 166th Field Artillery Brigade, boxed four rounds with Katz, 319th Engineers, and three rounds with Reager, 33rd Engineers.

Swenden, 319th Engineers, scored a knockout over "Battling Ham" of the 91st Division, in the second round.

The judges were Lieut. Col. Frew, chairman of the Camp Athletic Council, and Lieut. McConnell, athletic officer. H. W. Maloney, camp athletic director, was referee and announcer.

SPRING TRAINING HINTS

—By WALLGREN



BITTER FIGHTING AFTER FIRST ARGONNE THRUST

Continued from Page 1

tillery, which had at last been able to get up.

The great woods of Malancourt and Montfaucon, with jungles of underbrush beneath the trees, and the Ravin du lai Fuon and the trenches of the Hagen-Stellung stretching through them, were ahead of the 37th Division when it jumped off in front of Avocourt at 5:30 that morning. The close country made slow going and, in spite of the preliminary bombardment, there were many machine gun nests to be cleared out in the woods; but by evening the right had reached the open ridge north of the Bois de Montfaucon and the left was in the trenches of the Volker-Stellung, some three kilometers west of Montfaucon, the advance of the day having been a good seven kilometers.

The 91st Division went still faster, clearing the Bois de Cheppy and the Bois de Very before noon and having patrols in Epinonville, beyond the Volker-Stellung by 5 p.m., which meant an extreme advance of nearly nine kilometers.

The 35th Division went across the forbidding crest of Vauquois and the labyrinth of trenches east of Boureuilles almost unopposed, only to walk into a dense morning fog rising from the valleys of the Aire and the Buanthe, which at once made liaison difficult and shrouded the hiding places of machine guns. As the left flank approached Varennes, a heavy crossfire from that village and the slopes of the Argonne beyond swept the length of the whole front line, and a large number of men, especially officers, were killed or wounded. With the aid of tanks, Varennes and also Cheppy were finally taken, and by evening the right was on the hills north of Very and the left north of Varennes, diagonally across the divisional sector.

The 28th Division, straddling the Argonne escarpment, thrust its right rapidly and easily down the Aire valley, passed Varennes and came well up the belts of wire in front of Montblainville. The 112th Infantry, going up the slopes of the Argonne, went too far to the left into the woods, encountered some machine guns in the sector of the 77th Division, and did not reach its objective line till 4:30 in the afternoon, though that night the front had gone across Hill 263, the height on the edge of the plateau which had dominated Varennes and Very earlier in the day.

Savage Fight in Wilderness

Stepping straight off into the forest, the 77th floundered some two kilometers through the first trench systems, and plunging into the twisting ravines, many of them 180 feet from floor to crest, began at once the savage fighting that a wilderness always entails, the 305th Infantry taking the Abri St. Louis after four attacks and the 306th taking the Four Zube after three attacks, as well as an immense dump of engineer and light railroad material near the Barricade Pavillon. St. Herbert's Pavillon was also taken, as well as warehouses, barracks and light railways all through the ravines, for the whole region was a German storage and rest area of long standing. The right of the 77th Division thus got ahead some three kilometers; the left did not make so much advance, but it was well into the heart of the enemy trench system at dusk.

In the meantime the Fourth French Army, westward across the Champagne, had progressed nearly as far the First American Army, penetrating the German positions to depths of about five kilometers, taking the powerful positions of Navarin Farm, Butte de Souin, Mont Murat, Butte de Tahure and Butte de Mesnil, and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvroy, Cernay-en-Dormois, Servon and Melzicourt, and capturing 7,000 prisoners. Already the curve of the salient around the Argonne forest was becoming clearly defined, particularly on the American side, where the average advance of the first day had been ten kilometers and where 5,000 prisoners had been taken.

German Reinforcements Rushed

But it was only now, after the victorious first rush, that the grind of the terrific battle was really to begin. On the first day the Germans, dazed and confused by the initial bombardment, overwhelmed by the rapidity and fury of the attack and comparatively weak in numbers, had given way almost everywhere. But instantly their high command began rushing up reinforcements.

Although there was appreciation of the seriousness of the loss of their strong front lines, there was little doubt of their ability ultimately to wear out and stop this offensive, as they had stopped others in the past, such as the British offensive at Cambrai in the fall of 1917. This they expected to accomplish, not so much by the use of masses of Infantry, which they no longer had to spare, but by the most stubborn and skillful machine gun defense that it had ever been possible for human ingenuity to devise.

By the 29th of September they had reinforced their front by the introduction of three more divisions, so that on that date their order of battle stood, from the Meuse westward; the CXVth Division, astride the Meuse; the VIIth Reserve Division, XXXVIIth Division, CXVIIth Division, Ist Guard Division, Vth Guard Division, XLVth Division and IInd Landwehr Division, of which the Ist and Vth Guard Divisions were immediately east of the Aire river.

Except on the extreme right, where it had reached the army objective along the Meuse, the American front on the night of September 26 was approximately upon the corps objective everywhere, but still about five kilometers short of the army objective, the attainment of which line was essential to the strangling out of even the lower part of the Argonne forest, not to speak of the still more important object of arriving, on the other flank, within striking distance of the Metz-Mezieres railroad. The effects of surprise and the opportunities for flanking operations, except tactically against local objectives, were now over and there was nothing for it but to drive ahead with all the strength and determination possible and force a way forward against the most bitter frontal resistance that the power of the German army could exert.

Second Attack Launched

Perhaps the events of the battle as it was fought under those conditions can be as clearly set forth by outlining separately the struggles of each division through certain well defined phases of the operations as by any other method. The first well defined phase was the one extending from the night of September 26-27 to the morning of October 4, when, having fought itself to a standstill on the various sectors of the front, the Army gathered itself together and, with due preparation, launched a second simultaneous attack.

It has been seen that the 33rd Division, on the extreme right, reached its army objective along the Meuse on the first day and thenceforth it lay on this line until October 8, when it attacked Consenvoye in the opening of the offensive to the east of the Meuse. The 80th Division, next on the left, though it overran on the first day by far the greater part of the territory assigned to it, came up at the northern end of its sector against a mighty obstacle in the fortified villages of Brieulles-sur-Meuse and the defenses south of it, all of them completely enfiladed by an immense number of German batteries and machine guns on the bluffs across the bend in the Meuse, in the vicinity of Vilosnes. The 4th Division, further to the west, was also trying to advance on Brieulles and meeting with desperate opposition, so, although the right of the 80th Division was able during the 27th to advance a little along the river bank, the left was held back in the woods.

Counter-Attack Put Down

Early next morning the Germans made a strong counter-attack from the direction of Brieulles, but it was promptly put down, and at 7:15 the left of the 80th, in turn attacked toward Brieulles. The frontal resistance, and particularly the searching crossfire from Vilosnes and the Bois de Chatillon, across the Meuse, stopped the attack as well as the later ones by which it was followed throughout the day. The right, however, was again able to advance a little along the river, where, opposite Vilosnes, it captured during the day a huge German dump containing material worth about $10,000,000. During the night of the 28th, the 80th Division, having contracted its sector to a narrow front between the 33rd and the 4th Division, gave over its front line to the reserve brigade of the 33rd and withdrew to recuperate for attack again in whatever quarter it should be needed.

On the second day of the attack the 4th Division, like nearly all others, suffered from the lack of artillery support, its guns having as yet been unable to get up, despite the fact that the 4th Engineers had managed to build a complete road from Esnes to Malancourt across No Man's Land, employing 40,000 sandbags in the operation. Nevertheless, at 7:30 on the morning of the 27th, the 4th Division attacked again and the 47th Infantry, on the right, gained the north edge of the Bois de Brieulles. On the left the 39th Infantry went even farther at first, penetrating the southern part of the Bois de Fays, but it suffered heavy casualties here and fell back before the day was over to the southern slopes of Hill 295, thus drawing the left sharply back along the line of the Brieulles-Nantillois road.

Captured Battery in Service

In spite of repeated efforts, the front was unable to advance beyond this line during the next two days. Owing to shortage of ammunition for the American batteries, a captured battery of German 77's was pressed into service near Cuisy, and during this time it fired 15,000 rounds of captured ammunition into the lines of its former owners.

The 7th Infantry Brigade being pretty thoroughly used up by September 29th, the 8th Brigade on that day took its place in the front line, and the 58th Infantry, which had taken the front of the 39th along the Nantillois-Brieulles road, contrived to gain a little ground, though whenever it started ahead the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire increased violently. By the next day the 59th Infantry had mopped up the entire north edge of the Bois de Brieulles, and the first three days of October were spent in consolidating a line of resistance along this front, while the divisional Artillery did no more firing than was absolutely necessary, endeavoring to build up a reserve supply of ammunition, which had to be brought in at night over roads congested with traffic and knee deep in mud.

After their spectaculor storming of Montmaucon and the ravines east of it, the men of the 79th Division, who had been unable to receive any supplies since the beginning of the advance, were too exhausted to carry their next objectives, Nantillois on the right and the Bois de Beuge on the left, in the first attack, delievered late on the afternoon of the 27th. But at 7 o'clock next morning, having changed front-line regiments during the night, they went ahead again, while lowflying German airplanes machine-gunned the front line and the whole area was raked with shrapnel and high explosive accurately directed by a German Drachen, which was aloft to the northwest.

Nevertheless, early in the afternoon the 316th Infantry had gone through the Bois de Beuge, where captured machine guns were turned to use in pushing the advance on northward across the kilometer of shallow, open valley into the patch of woodland on Hill 268. Further east, the 315th Infantry had forced an entrance into the streets of Nantillois before 11 o'clock, where it reorganized and pushed on over high ground toward the woods around the Ferme de Madeline, organized as parts of the Kriemhilde-Stellung.

The progress of the 315th was being assisted by some tanks, but, on approaching the edge of the woods, two of the heavy tanks were put out of action by anti-tank rifles, while the drivers of three light tanks were wounded. Long-range fire from across the Meuse was also enfilading the front, and the first attack was repulsed, as well as a second which followed it, the line falling back for the night to the reverse slope of Hill 274, on the flank of the 316th.

All night of September 28-29 the corps and divisional Artillery poured shells into the Ferme de Madeline and the entrenched woods around it, the Bois de Cunel, the Bois des Ogons and the Bois de Fays; but, in spite of that, the next day's battle was a repetition of that of the day before. The 315th Infantry and the adjoining flank of the 316th contrived to work into the Bois des Ogons and through it to the north edge, clearing it temporarily of machine guns, but they could not hold it under the terrific fire from the Ferme de Madeline and the crossfires from other directions, and at night the front line held on the open slopes only a few hundred meters in advance of the position of the previous night.

Less Than 1,000 Effectives

The 316th Infantry was now reduced to less than 1,000 effectives, and the reserve regiments again took the front line, but the men were too much exhausted to accomplish an advance, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the whole front dropped back to the north edge of the Bois de Beuge.

During the afternoon of September 29 the German artillery, directed by an airplane, vigorously shelled the advance dressing station of the 314th Ambulance Company, on the road between Nantillois and Montfaucon, its presence being revealed by large red crosses painted on the roofs. Having lost approximately 300 officers and men killed and over 3,100 wounded, the 79th Division was relieved on the night of September 30 by the 3rd Division, which continued to occupy the sector without notable activity until October 4.

When it halted south of Ivoiry and west of Montfaucon on the night of September 26, the 37th Division front lay diagonally across its sector from southeast to northwest. The attack was resumed at 5:30 next morning, and the 74th Brigade, on the left, was through the Volker-Stellung trenches at 9 o'clock and half a kilometer south of Ivoiry. At about this time the 73rd Brigade, not so far advanced on the right, was stopped by a sudden counter-attack. The brigade reserve was thrown in and the counter-attack repulsed, and the 73rd Brigade too Hill 256, northeast of Ivoiry, before noon, while Ivoiry itself was occupied on the other flank.

Captured German Guns in Play

The intensity of the fire from Cierges and the western part of the Bois de Beuge ahead of them forced the forward elements of the 145th and 147th Infantry, on the right, to give up Hill 256 and drop back to the Volker-Stellung trenches along the Montfaucon-Ivoiry road, while the left clung to the line of the same road where it entered Ivoiry, partly because of the gallant work of two French officers and eight enlisted men of the Signal Corps, who furnished artillery support by working four captured German 150mm. guns.

The chief enemy positions now just ahead consisted, from east to west, of the Bois de Beuge, partly in the sector of the 79th Division, then the broad and rather shallow valley of the River Ardon, then the Bois Emont, and then a corner of the Bois Communal de Cierges, most of which lay in the sector of the 91st Division, to the left.

Cierges village nestled along the banks of the Ardon half a kilometer north of the Bois Emont. The 37th Division went forward again at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and in 35 minutes troops were in the Bois de Beuge and the Bois Emont, while before 11 elements of both brigades were slowly approaching Cierges. The enemy artillery, however, especially from the woodlands north and northeast, around the Ferme de Madeline, was very active and filled the Bois Emont, the Bois de Beuge and the valley of the Ardon with phosgene and mustard gas to such an extent that many of the men there became gas casualties. Although the batteries of the 55th Artillery Brigade during the afternoon took the woodland mentioned under vigorous fire, thereby reducing that of the enemy, and although between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening a second attack by the 74th Brigade cleared the Bois Emont of machine guns for the time, the north edge of that woods and of the Bois de Cierges was held through the night only by a light line of very much exhausted men.

Tanks Beaten Back

An attempt was made the following morning by ten small tanks, covered by artillery fire, to advance along the eastern edge of the Bois Emont and clean out the machine guns north of it, which were enfilading the valley of the Ardon between the Bois Emont and the Bois de Beuge. As soon as the tanks topped the crest of Hill 265 they were taken under a terrific artillery fire and at the edge of th Bois Emont they turned back, five of them failing to return.

The Infantry line which had accompanied them took shelter along the south edge of the woods. A little later a battalion of Infantry on the extreme left of the line attacked through the narrow gap between the Bois Emont and the Bois de Cierges, through which passes the main road from Run-sur-Meuse to Varennes and Bar-le-Duc. The major commanding was instantly killed, the attack halted and the men took shelter in shell holes.

It having been found impossible to reinforce the advanced lines, they were accordingly drawn back and a line of resistance established just south of the Bois Emont, which was consolidated on September 30 and on which the completely exhausted 37th Division was relieved by the 32nd Division during that afternoon and evening.

On coming into the sector the 32nd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, went in with the 63rd Infantry Brigade in front, the 64th Infantry Brigade in reserve and the 55th Field Artillery Brigade in artillery support. The day after entering sector, October 1, assisted by appreciable advances by the divisions on the flanks, combat patrols pushed ahead and occupied Cierges and the open ground for half a kilometer north of it.

In the readjustment of division fronts preparatory to the renewal of the general attack, the 32nd Division on the 3rd of October relieved the 91st Division on its left, in front of Gesnes, the 64th Brigade taking over this front of about two kilometers, while on the right the 3rd Division in turn took over a similar extent of the 32nd Division sector north of Cierges. In this position, side-stepped to the left, the 32nd Division attacked on October 4.

91st Division Goes Ahead

In piercing the line of the Volker-Stellung in its sector on the first day of the battle, the 91st Division accomplished a part of its mission which would have proved infinitely harder a few hours later because, if it had held against the first attack, the machine guns in this section of the Volker-Stellung and the artillery in the woodlands behind it would have had terrific sweep over the long, open slopes to the southward. Even as it was, the advance next morning against Epinonville and Eclisfontaine suffered very heavily from the German artillery, though the attacking troops were well supported by the batteries of the 122nd and 124th Field Artillery from east of Very.

The 361st Infantry, on the right, progressed through Epinonville and was stopped just north of it by fire from the woodlands to the north, the 364th, in the center, was held up by the broad belts of wire in front of Eclisfontaine, while the 363rd, on the left, being out of touch with the 35th Division, further to the west, pushed slightly over into its sector, crossed the ridge north of Very and filtered through the wire belts in the ravine beyond it, working toward the west of Eclisfontaine until well across the Eclisfontaine-Varennes road. The advanced positions might have been held for the night, but danger from their own artillery barrage caused the forward troops to be withdrawn across the wagon road.

The impetus of the division was by no means lost, however, for on the morning of the 28th, the 361st Infantry pushed on through Epinonville and captured an orchard north of it which had caused a great deal of trouble on the preceding day and then entered the Bois les Epinettes, where the enemy's machine gun fire was combatted by machine guns and one-pounders until afternoon, when another attack carried the front into the Bois de Cierges. On the left the 182nd Brigade, to protect its left, occupied the Bois de Bouleaux and Serieux Farm, in the adjoining sector, then turned northeast and took Exmorieux Farm, after which the 163rd and 164th Infantry drove on northwest and seized the Bois de Baulny, Trousol Farm and the slopes descending to the Gesnes brook.

Along Eight Kilomeer Front

In consequence of these progressive successes, the 91st Division states that its front, normally about two kilometers across its sector, was now about eight kilometers long, extending back from the spearhead thrust out south of Gesnes to make liaison with the 35th Division, southeast of Exermont, on the left, while, on the right, the outer flank of the 361st Infantry was in the air in the Bois de Cierges, but with the 362nd Infantry disposed in echelon behind it to protect the forward elements.

That night the 362nd passed through the 361st and next morning, reinforced by one battalion of the latter and the 347th Machine Gun Battalion, advanced against a terrific German artillery counter-barrage and machine gun fire, from the front and the right flank across the open ridge to Gesnes, which it took, together with the ridge north of it.

On the left, the 348th Machine Gun Battalion, posted south of Tronsol Farm, broke up around Exermont a large concentration of the enemy apparently gathering for a counter attack. An offensive movement in that direction by a company of Engineers then temporarily assured the safety of that flank, while further north other troops broke into the Bois de Morine.

The advanced position of the front, however, was now so precarious that a line of resistance was established extending from the middle of the Bois de Borleaux, only strong patrols being left in the country further north. From September 30 until the night of October 3-4, the men of the 91st Division lay on this line of resistance, consolidating it under constant heavy fire, the men burrowing in fox holes in the cold, wet weather and suffering from diarrhoea caused by cold food and bad water, until finally relieved in the sector by the 32nd Division.

Hold on Line of Resistance

The 35th Division, after its difficult experience of the first day at Varennes and Cheppy, advanced again at 5:30 a. m. on September 27, the advance regiments each with two battalions in line. On arriving before the strong point of Charpentry, the attack was checked and then forced back with severe losses and when repeated with the aid of tanks was again repulsed, there being at the time only one battalion of artillery up to support it. At 5:30 p.m., however, a third attack carried Charpentry and also Baulny, just beyond which village the main line dug in, though some units went as far as Montrebeau Woods before stopping for the night.

The enemy made a counter-attack next morning, and after it had been repulsed the Americans pushed on, the right taking positions north of Chaulron Farm while the left cleared the Bois de Montrebeau to its north edge, despite heavy cross fire from beyond the Aire.

The strong position of Exermont now lay in front and preparation were made to attack it on the morning of September 29, all the 77mm. batteries of the 128th and 129th Field Artillery Regiments and one battalion of the 219th French Regiment, the 155mm. batteries of the 130th Field Artillery and the 317th French Regiment, and the 105mm. batteries of the 45st French Regiment, preparing for and supporting the attack.

Despite this concentration of fire, when the Infantry went forward at 5:30 next morning, with two battalions of the 138th Infantry in front line on the right and two battalions of the 137th Infantry in line on the left, the enemy's resistance was so bitter that the right, after reaching Exermont, was unable to hold it, while the left was similarly forced to relinquish positions gained in the ravine to the west of the village.

Line Is Consolidated

The losses had been so heavy that the attack could not be pushed further at the time and in the evening a line was consolidated from the Bois de Bouleaux through Serieux and Chaudron Farms to l'Esperance, near the Aire. Here two strong German counter-attacks were repulsed. During the nightof September 30-October 1 the 35th Division was relieved by the 1st Division, having suffered losses of over 6,100 officers and men.

At noon on the second day of the battle the 28th Division had pushed its right 500 meters north of Montblainville, just west of the River Aire, while the left was further back but slowly struggling ahead along the edges of the hills and through the trees and thickets of the Argonne, where it was able to keep somewhat in touch with the flank of the 77th Division. But the peculiar tactical situation of the division made progress so difficult on the left that it was determined to try another method for getting ahead.

Around Through River Valley

During the night, the left brigade, the 56th, less two battalions of the 111th Infantry which remained in the old positions, withdrew from the Argonne and marched around through the river valley into the deep and precipitous ravine which was next ahead to the northwest. Here, for the time, the 56th Brigade was slightly ahead of the right, and it directly confronted a high ridge called Le Cheen Tondu, which was very strongly held by the enemy.

The next morning, September 28, the whole line attacked, with the result that by noon the right had taken Apremont, nearly three kilometers down the valley from Montblainville, while the left was still held to its position by the intense machine gun fire from Chene Tondu whenever it attempted to move.

At the same time, both divisions on the flanks were being held back by stubborn resistance, so that in effect the 28th Division was gradually swinging diagonally across its sector, with the 56th Infantry Brigade on the right, projecting a salient down the river valley.

An attempt by the enemy during the morning to stop the growth of this salient bya counter-attack under cover of a machine gun barrage was put down by three companies of Infantry and five tanks, and still more ground gained in the direction of Chatel-Chehery, but, on the other hand, an attempt by the 112th Infantry to flank Chene Tondu came to nothing, while all efforts to make an impression on it from the front were futile.

Against Several Counter-Thrusts

During the evening the 327th Infantry, of the 82nd Division, reinforced the 28th Division, and, in accordance with an order of the First Army Corps, a line of resistance was consolidated covering Apremont and extending in front of Chene Tondu. Dening the ensuing four days this line was held against several determined enemy counter-attacks and with constant energetic patrolling down the river toward Chatel-Chehery.

The fierce fighting of the first day on the part of the 77th Division was followed by several days of slow and difficult advance through the woods, the troops driving before them the enemy, who had been entrenched at the Abri St. Louis, Four Zube and St. Hubert's Pavilion. After passing the front lines, organized positions of the Germans were not encountered for some time, though every opening in the forest was enfiladed by machine guns and the underbrush was slashed and wired wherever possible.

On October 1, however, the forward elements developed a position stretching east and west along a ridge through the Bois de la Naze and thence across a ravine and a lower ridge to a German line east of Binarville called the Baguette trench.

No progress was made against this position on the 1st, but next day, in a general attack, the left, consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 308th Infantry, with elements of the 307th Infantry and the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, penetrated the front. What happened to them there constitutes a part of the story of the second general attack.

ON THE SCENT OF SERVICE RECORDS

It's a Merry Race Down at Bourges Catching Lost Ones

FABLE OF SARGE'S COFFEE

Salvagers Turn Out to Rout Missing Papers from Dugouts and Dumps

Once upon a Time there was a Detachment of 12 Bucks under a Sergeant, who were Bound for a Base Port and eventually hoped to get to a Joint called America which they remembered reading about in the Newspapers.

While the Train was hanging around a Station for no Obvious Reason, the Serge eased off to get a Swig of Java. Of course, that was the Time the Conductor picked to give the Engencer the "Allez" Signal.

The Bucks had lost their only Three Striper, but still were not feeling Jig. They wanted him back, which was the first Time such a Thing had happened in their Memory.

At the next Gare they piled off and were annexed by an M.P.

"Where you going?" asked that *Bird*.

"America," said one of the Guys, who happened to remember the name of the Place. "But we lost our Non Com."

"Old Stuff," said the Cop. "You ain't Going, you're Coming. And you're coming with Me."

Their Dope sounded Fishy to the A.P.M., too.

A few Days later, when Newspapers were allowed in the Brig, they read about the Sailing of a certain Vessel. There were no Cheers.

Moral: Even a Troop Train starts some time. Stick Aboard.

Which is one of the reason for the existence of a service record department in the Central Records office at Bourges. If Sergeant Blank hadn't left the train to go coffee hunting at the wrong moment, and hadn't taken the service records of the 12 would-be voyagers with him, the course of human events would have been changed. The unlucky dozen would have reached their embarkation point in accordance with their S.O., their service records would have been O.K.'d by the proper authority, the U.S. Transport Guerre-Finie would have contained 12 more passengers, the guard-house at Ici-sur-La would have had 12 fewer boarders, and the department at Bourges would have had 12 fewer service records to worry about.

Coffee Drinking Scored

All of which would have been entirely acceptable to everybody concerned. As things turned out, it all proved a scathing indictment of coffee drinking, and a boost for Postum.

It is the business of the service record department at Bourges to play the role of Sherlock Holmes for lost service records. In the ordinary course of army events a lost service record means little to the average soldier except the temporary loss of beaucoup francs on pay day, but now that embarkations are in fashion among all the best families, it is of immense importance.

Day after day a stream of couriers passes in and out of the service record department, bound for every point in France where American soldiers are congregated. Day after day service records come in and go out: inward in cases where a record has been found in some out-of-the-way cranny, but where the man is no longer with the organization; outward when the man has been located and the record is in the files of the C.H.O.

How do they get lost in the first place? There are a thousand ways. The case of the coffee-hunting sergeant is typical of one of the commonest. He was entrusted with those of his whole detachment

Hospital Cases' Records

Then there are the men released from hospitals and shipped to organizations other than their own. A big percentage of the daily average of 6,000 records which pass through the department are so-called hospital cases.

There are the men who have been transferred, cases where company clerks were negligent in forwarding the records at the proper time and in the proper manner, and later had no excuse to offer than that they didn't know where the man in question had gone.

Salvage squads rescue thousands. Many a detachment, on changing trains, leaves part of its baggage aboard. In the course of time this is duly collected and forwarded to a service dump. In the course of time it is sorted and the service records are found. In the course of time they reached the department at Bourges. In the course of time the original possessor gets his.

Discarded field desks yield their quota from long forgotten drawers and pigeonholes. In the wake of an Army there is almost invariably a trail of records. It's a game of hare and hounds, with these valuable documents serving as paper scraps and the salvage squads following up the scent. A single cellar at Verdun yielded a cache of 281 records.

Plenty of Leakages

So it is that, although the vast majority of the 2,000,000 or so service records pertaining to the A.E.F. are dealt with in a workmanlike manner, there are enough leakages in the system to provide plenty of work for the staff in the department at Bourges. When night falls and the workers are released, a new staff comes on duty to reassort those records which have accumulated during the day, distributing them according to letter in the many compartments supplied for them. And, when it is known that as many as 30,000 requests for records have been received in one day and that every one of these has to be looked up, even the most skeptical top sergeant might begin to suspect that there is but little loafing on the job.

So there's always one way out. If you've lost your service record——or had it lost for you, which amounts to the same thing—and if you've been getting only $7.50 a month for steen months, and your departure for God's Country is delayed indefinitely while they're getting dope for your supplementary, and your new C.O. won't be convinced that your Pvt. 1 Cl. chevrons are the real stuff but thinks you stole them somewhere and that you ought to go on K.P. like ordinary guys, get him to send to the service record department, Central Records Office, A.P.O. 902, for it. Chances are they've got it.

FOR LEAVE MEN IN PARIS

American soldiers on leave in Paris are no longer confronted with the unpleasant experience of sleeping in back alleys or walking the streets all night for lack of available rooms.

The American Red Cross has just completed a "City of Welcome" for soldiers on leave located just opposite the Ecole Militaire on the Champ de Mars, Avenue Belgrade, and about five minutes' walk from the Invalides, whose dome is almost as sure a landmark for the newcomers as is the adjacent Eiffel tower.

The establishment can take care of 1,440 men a night. Coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes are served free, day and night. There are recreation, reading and writing rooms, guides, maps and an information bureau. Real beds, as good as can be found anywhere in the city, may be had for the price of one franc, all single beds and as clean as a whistle.

Two dances a week are given at the Champs de Mars. And there are real soda fountains where real American ice cream sodas are dispensed free.

WHAT WON THE WAR? WEATHER

FREE TRIP HOME IF YOU ENLISTED HERE

But Government Will Not Pay Expenses Back to Europe

Uncle Sam hasn't any objection at all to transporting to the United States those officers and enlisted man of the A.E.F. who entered the service in Europe. He is perfectly willing that they should be discharged in the United States. But—he doesn't intend to have any of them, after they have obtained that discharge back in the United States, present a bill for transportation expenses back to the place in Europe where they enlisted.

All this is made clear in G.O. 40, G.H.Q., which requires that commanders of all organizations under orders to prepare for return to the United States shall submit duplicate lists showing all members of their commands who entered the service in Europe, listing separately those who wish to be discharged in Europe, those who wish to be discharged in the United States, and those who can't make up their minds or at least fail to say where they want to be discharged.

In addition, the commanding officer is to obtain from each officer and soldier who entered the service in Europe a declaration in which it will be stated that he has had it explained to him that he may be discharged in Europe, if he wishes, and that hence he waives any claim for travel expenses from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment, and that he fully understands that he must defray his own expenses from the demobilization center at which he is discharged to his home. A copy of this declaration will be attached to an officer's qualification card and a soldier's service record.

Those who fail to make any statement of their wishes in the matter of discharge will be transferred for discharge to the First Replacement Depot, or, in case the officer or soldier entered the service in the British Isles, to the discharge camp at Winchester, England, which is not unknown to a good many A.E.F. soldiers who came to France by way of England and still shudder when anyone says "rest camp."

Several hundred members of the A.E.F. are affected by the new ruling.

C.-IN-C. THANKS AIR SERVICE MEN

Material Was Hardest Problem Encountered, He Tells C.A.S.

The extent to which raw materials from America increased the production of airplanes in Europe needed for A.E.F. air operations is emphasized by General Pershing in a letter to Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, A.E.F., in which the Commander in Chief expresses his appreciation of what the Air Service has accomplished. The most difficult problem of the A.E.F.'s air program was that of material. General Pershing states.

The letter follows:

"At this time, when many officers and enlisted men are returning home and severing their connection with the American Expeditionary Forces, I am glad to take the opportunity of expressing to you and the officers and men under you my appreciation of what the Air Service has accomplished.

"To the Air Service fell the task of getting trained and equipped squadrons to the front, tactically organized and in sufficient number to act as a proper support to the American forces in the field. It was also responsible for the provision of balloons and balloon personnel, and in general, for the supply, housing, repair and maintenance of all aviation material.

"From the beginning the most difficult problem was that of material. For the earlier American operations, production in the United States could not be depended on, but by increasing the delivery of raw materials from America, airplane production in Europe was stimulated to an extent that our Allies were able to supply us with the necessary material to support our offensives. The Air Service had by then organized a system of schools which had trained admirably our splendid flying personnel for pursuit and observation work. As they came upon the front they proved their increasing superiority throughout the latter months of the war. We were well on toward leadership in this when active operations ceased.

"The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces realize and acclaim the gallantry and unselfish devotion to duty of their comrades of the Air Service. It gives me great pleasure to express my thanks and the thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces to all of your officers and enlisted personnel."

ARTILLERY BAND FRILLS

Fifth Avenue will be treated to something new to it in the way of military music if the 119th Field Artillery parades in New York upon its return. The folks at home will be treated to all that is dramatic and spectacular in the production of music by a French army band.

The grand flourish with which the French military bands begin the rendition of a march, starting with clarions and bugles and crashing finally into the march with the full completement of the band, struck the fancy of Col. C. B. McCormick, of the 119th. He purchased 21 clarions and increased the buglers in his band. Two French instructors were engaged.

And now, after several weeks of practice, the 119th band can play "Madelon" with all the fanfare of trumpets, tossing of bugles and flourishing of pennants of which most French bands are capable.

Signal Corps Kept Tabs on Ally That Might Turn Enemy

THE way the wind blew used to be a vital factor in every naval battle. And it cut a big figure, too, in our late little land war. The question of which way the wind was blowing and its velocity was a big consideration in almost every operation on the American battle fronts.

The Artillery had to know the force and directions of the air currents through which shells would pass before falling in the enemy's lines. The Chemical Warfare Service needed the same information so that it could tell when gas shells would work best. And, of course, the Air Service had to know all about the winds, as aerial seamanship depended largely on calculations made on the ground.

To find out which way the wind was blowing and how strong it was at different levels, "sounding balloons" of rubber, inflated with hydrogen to a diameter of 75 centimeters, were sent up by detachments of the Meteorological Section of the Signal Corps. By means of the instrument known as the theodolite, observations were made every minute while the balloons were rising. A weather observing detachment of ten men was attached to each Army Corps.

At the front observations were made every four hours. The Meteorological Section, in addition to its men at the front, maintained 20 stations throughout western and central France, furnishing necessary information to various branches, as well as being the basis for the weather forecasts, which were figured at Colombey-les-Belles, south of Toul. Observations were also exchanged with the French and British.

NO MONUMENTS YET

Permanent monuments may not be erected on graves of soldiers of the A.E.F. pending the adoption of the War Department's final policy on disposition of the bodies of those who died in France.

This information is given by the Graves' Registration Service, which says that the prohibiting of permanent monuments, under the policy adopted in 1918, is intended to prevent inequality in honors to the dead.

In addition, the Service says, the erection of monuments would interfere with the present work of concentrating isolated bodies and those which in the heat of battle were interred in improper places into larger cemeteries which are better situated and where proper care may be taken of the graves.

Fair Overseas Visitor: And, my dear, they're just the cleanest boys you ever saw. It must have been the day they sent their things to the laundry, for the major took us all over the barracks and there wasn't a sheet or pillow slip in sight anywhere! And not even a speck of linen in the mess hall!

"There goes one of the luckiest guys in the A.E.F."

"Thasso? Pourkuoi? Legion of Honor, D.S.M., commission on its way, or what?"

"Better'n those. He just went up to the canteen and asked 'em if they had any salt water soap for sale."

DIAMOND CRAZE GETS DOUGHBOYS ON RHINE

Shiny Gem Is Permanent Wealth, They Say, But Mark Is Not

"Good grief!" gasped the visiting major. "What is this—Lew Dockstader's minstrels, or is there an epidemic raging among all the rich uncles back in the States?"

Before him paraded a detachment from the 42nd Division, glittering with—could they be? Yes, they were—diamonds, and honest-to-Pete diamonds, judging from all appearances. At the head stalked the band of the 150th Field Artillery, shining even more resplendently with precious stones than did their comrades. Bejeweled privates stood on the sidelines, nonchalantly flinching the ash from their makin's with a finger which bore one or more gems.

One of them took it upon himself to explain:

"Well, sir it's like this. These here marks that we get seem to be a fluctuating sort of commodity. One day 160 of them are worth 100 francs, next day it's 149 to 100, today it's 200. So the boys get sort of balled up in their count. They never knew whether they were millionaries or busted. You couldn't get into a game with them without bringing along an adding machine and beaucoup expert accountants, and then the game generally broke up in a fight.

Stable Commodity, Gems

"So they read somewhere that diamonds cost about the same everywhere and stayed about the same all the time. It was like getting off a pitching and tossing transport and feeling solid ground under your feet, if you know what I mean. So the crowd took to saving up their jack and when they got enough they invested it in diamonds.

"Look at that sparkler on the tromboner. That didn't cost a cent under $100.

"We got a K.P. who's been saving his jack for three months and after pay day says he's going to get a diamond that the mess sergeant can use for a potato masher."

When questioned, the principal jeweler in the town said in part: "Thunder weather! Thou dead Goot! Heaven and hell! The American common soldiers buy all my diamonds. Gott grant no corporals or sergeants come!"

BURNING BARGE HERO WINS S.O.S. CITATION

Ten Men Achieve Mention in G.O. for Meritorious Conduct

An August night in Paris three months before fighting ended gave Sgt. 1st Cl. Roy A. Miller, of the 57th Engineers, the kind of a chance that nature had fitted him for, and, swimming in the Seine under a burning barge, he accomplished a feat that has just won for him honorable mention for meritorious conduct. He is one of ten men who are mentioned for various deeds of bravery cited in G.O. 14, Hq., S.O.S.

Sergeant Miller was sleeping on an American barge when he was awakened by an explosion, the citation states. He hurried ashore and found a British barge loaded with naphtha blazing at the side of a wharf piled with Army property. Drums of naphtha were exploding intermittently.

After helping cut loose the barge, Sergeant Miller swam into the stream and fastened a line to it when the barge threatened to drift into a place where it would have endangered many lives. When this line was burned away, he swam to a small boat, got another line, took aboard two comrades, and, despite the heat and explosions, succeeded in towing the burning vessel to a place where it could do no harm.

In the same order Sgt. W. E. Robinson and Pvt William P. Ryan, both of the 23rd Engineers, are cited for saving the lives of a trainload of passengers at Langres. Most of the other male passengers on the train jumped when the engine broke loose at the top of a steep incline and two coaches started with gathering speed toward the bottom. They succeeded in setting the brakes in time to prevent the coaches from crashing into the station.

Others mentioned for bravery in the order are: Capt. George Ebert, Q.M.C.; Capt. Silas H. Witherbee, T.C.; Sgt. Melvin E. Dudley, 11th Aero Squadron; Sgt. Harold E. Lewis, 11th Aero Squadron; Wagoner M. Quinn, 162nd Infantry; Pvt. Frank E. Bridgeman, 98th Company, T.C.; Pvt. Orr Van Hume, 320th Field Artillery.

AS SPRING DAWNS IN THE RHINELAND

The rising generation of Germany is not so much addicted to cigarettes as are the youth of France, but are in a fair way to become chewing gum fiends, judging from the requests which are heaped upon the Third Army. The soldier's answer is not now "No compre," but "No fraternize," thereby at the same time getting out of a dilemma and impressing upon the children the majesty of American military law.

Incidentally, the exact interpretation to be put upon the regulation against "fraternizing" is causing a lot of worriment in enlisted circles. A decision recently handed down from a high non-commissioned authority is that buying a glass of beer is not fraternizing, but that tipping the waiter is that evil in its most virulent form.

The cootie and the itch, non-observers of armistice terms, will have to sustain a concerted attack soon from all fronts of the Third Army. Nine big steam disinfectors have been ordered into Germany for delousing purposes. If it doesn't take the first time, there will be a second, third, fourth, or as many as are necessary. And while the men are going through one mill, their clothes will be going through another.

The new American salvage depot at Coblenz-Lutzel has now turned its German employees loose among the O.D.'s. All old clothes of the Third Army will go through this plant instead of the one at Tours, and complete arrangements have been perfected to reclaim everything reclaimable.

Overheard in a Trier mess line:

"Say, this war's going to help us married guys save a lot of money."

"How's that? Didn't notice you were getting any more economical."

"No, but now when the wiff asks me for coin to get a new pair of shoes I can make her turn in the old ones first and make sure she isn't spending it for the movies."

There stands in the abandoned enemy ordnance office at Third Army headquarters, a Coblenz, a huge German shell, about six inches in diameter and nearly six feet high. It will never spread death and destruction, but some Yank with true Yank ingenuity has set it upright on its base and fitted over the apex a circular wooden collar in which hooks have been screwed, and it makes the niftiest clothes tree in the entire A.E.F.

What's in a name? An American private who had lost his detachment somewhere down the line drifted into Trier and spent almost a whole afternoon demanding the way to "Traveze," pronounced to rhyme with "trapeze." It was only after prolonged search and much racking of brains that somebody divined that he was putting an excessively phonetic pronunciation on Treves, and that he was where he wanted to go already.

When the 89th Division Headquarters Troop entered Kylburg, Germany, recently and established division headquarters a room was set apart in one of the hotels for an officers' club room.

In one corner of the room was a large plaster-of-Paris bust of Kaiser Wilhelm. Around the walls were numerous brass plaques with heads in bas relief representing various German notables.

Upon entering the room after the first officers' meeting the landlord beheld the bust of Wilhelm in a shattered heap in one corner of the room. At the next meeting the officers noticed that small printed cards had been placed under each of the brass plaques. Examination showed that each contained a brief identification of the person represented.

Each description ended with the sentence, "He is not a member of the Hohenzollern family."

"Neutral zone; U. S. Army Limits" is the wording of the signboard at Post No. 3, Molsberg, the most advanced post of the A.E.F. in Germany. Sentries guard the road here day and night, and only the holder of the most official and authentic sort of pass can get by. The only known violator up to date is a small naturalized American black mongrel pup, originally christened Rags, but known in Germany as Schrecklichkeit, who pursued a chicken under the barrier far into the zone of occupation without being challenged.

Making change in Germany is not the easy matter it is in France or America. There are few small coins in the ex-Fatherland, so that if a shop keeper hands one a string of sticky ten-pfennig stamps one may as well take them philosophically and let it go at that.

An American flyer at Coblenz recently, after several flights over the Rhine, suddenly made a swoop, headed directly for one of the lofty archways spanning the high structure above the pontoon bridge, and sped cleanly through it. The clearance is reckoned at about 75 feet.

The "Who won the war?" discussion in the A.E.F. has nothing on the Boche argument on the equally engrossing subject, "Who lost the war?" A heated crowd dispersed by an American M.P. at Trier recently proved to be engaged in one of these controversies.

BLOIS IS YANKLESS, MERCHANTS MOURN

Famous Casual Camp's Closing Brings Grief to Banks of Loire

Free from the din and clamor of rumbling trucks and shouting doughboys that once filled its streets, Blois, the most famous casual camp in the A.E.F., is today almost completely evacuated of American soldiers. The activities of the Blois area were transferred to the First Replacement Depot at St. Aignan on February 15, and Blois ceased to be an American Army center.

With the exception of a unit of the 20th Engineers, Base Hospital 35, the M.T.C., R.T.O. and a few M.P.'s, in all about 1,200 men, the area is cleaned out. There are still several hundred patients at the hospital who cannot be evacuated for several weeks.

Over 100,000 men and 15,000 officers passed through Blois during its occupation. Large crowds of French civilians gathered at the depot every day during the evacuation to bid goodbye to the departing Americans.

The evacuation met with all sorts of disapproval on the part of Blois merchants and shop keepers, who, counting on continued American custom, had large supplies of souvenirs, officers' trench coats and Sam Browne belts in stock.

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